

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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SOVIET LATEST VIOLATION OF AIRSPACE PROTESTED

OW260853 Tokyo KYODO in English 0844 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 26 KYODO -- Japan on Monday strongly protested repeated violations of Japanese airspace by Soviet aircraft November 12 and 23 and demanded such violations be stopped. The Foreign Ministry called in Lyudvig A. Chizhov, minister-counsellor in the Soviet Embassy, to verbally protest the intrusions and to relay the Japanese Government's "grave concern" over the matter.

The protest, the second in 11 days, was conveyed to Chizhov, the Embassy's No. 2 man, by Takehiro Togou, councillor in the Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau. The latest protest referred specifically to a territorial violation near the strategically important Tsushima Strait by two TU-95 aircraft last Friday morning, a Foreign Ministry official said Togou told Chizhov.

The Russian bombers violated Japanese airspace, the ministry said, despite repeated warnings from Japanese aircraft. Soviet military airplanes allegedly made similar territorial violations November 12, prompting the Japanese Embassy in Moscow to make an official protest to the Soviets three days later.

A Foreign Ministry official said his ministry called in Chizhov to "strongly protest to the Soviet side the violations of Japanese airspace by Soviet aircraft and to request it to take appropriate steps" to deter such violations. The Kremlin has not responded to the Japanese protest of November 15. Chizhov reportedly told Tagou that his country cannot accept the latest protest but that he will relay it to the Moscow Government. Foreign Ministry officials declined to speculate on a possible connection between this month's territorial violations and similar intrusions in November, 1983.

FOREIGN MINISTRY, NIKAIIDO CLASH OVER USSR TRIP

OW240957 Tokyo KYODO in English 0928 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 24 KYODO -- A clash is brewing between the Foreign Ministry and Susumu Nikaido, an influential leader of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, over what appears to be a relatively minor issue -- whether or not he should visit the Soviet Union. The source of the unusual stand-off is an invitation from Dinmukhamed Kunayev, member of the ruling party Politburo, asking the LDP vice president to pay a visit to the Soviet Union. On the surface, the invitation, which Kunayev extended during his own visit to Tokyo last October, looks like a Soviet goodwill gesture to promote dialogue with Japan. However, Foreign Ministry officials fear the trip could play into a false impression that Japan is "soft" on them.

Nikaido, according to LDP sources, is inclined to make the trip anyway, apparently in the hopes of breaking a stalemate in Japanese-Soviet relations. "The LDP is different from the government, and besides, diplomacy should be built on human ties", Nikaido was said to have told his friends. The Nikaido position has predictably alarmed the Foreign Ministry. The Soviets will surely regard Nikaido as a de facto government envoy because Nikaido is not just another dietman or an opposition leader, one ministry source said. Although not a government official, Nikaido wields enormous power from his position as vice president of the LDP. He is second only to LDP President Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in party hierarchy.

The Japanese Government has insisted that Tokyo will not send any senior government official to Moscow unless Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko first comes to Japan. Tokyo places great store in a trip by Gromyko, because the Foreign Ministry regards it as a touch-stone to measure the Soviets' willingness to mend ties with Japan.

Besides, the Foreign Ministry, always aware of diplomatic niceties, believes it is the Gromyko's turn to come to Tokyo, since Japanese foreign ministers have made more trips to Moscow than the other way around.

Behind the impasse over who should visit whom lies the intractable territorial dispute between Japan and the Soviet Union -- the issue which has kept bilateral relations on tenderhooks. The territorial dispute involves Japan's claim to four islands off northern Hokkaido, which were occupied by the Soviets at the end of World War II. Gromyko, in a meeting with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe in New York last September, cited the territorial dispute in rejecting a visit to Tokyo.

SOVIET TANKER CAUGHT IN WATERS OFF FUKUSHIMA

OW260941 Tokyo KYODO in English 0934 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Akodate, Hokkaido, Nov. 26 KYODO -- Japanese Maritime Patrol officials seized a 3,468-ton Soviet fuel-supply tanker Monday in Japanese fishing grounds off the coast of Fukushima Prefecture. The Soviet tanker Amgun, serving as a fuel supply vessel for a Soviet fishing fleet, was seized because it failed to have the white-color description line required under a Japan-Soviet provisional fishery accord, Maritime Safety Agency officials said. The tanker, caught 54 kilometers northeast of Shiroyazaki, did have fishing permit papers, however. The tanker, with a crew of 33, will be fined 100,000 yen (about 400 dollars) and will be released upon payment of the fine, the officials said.

NO 'MEANINGFUL PROGRESS' IN STEEL TALKS WITH U.S.

OW250648 Tokyo KYODO in English 0634 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 25 KYODO -- This week's Japan-U.S. steel trade talks are not likely to make any meaningful progress, official sources said Sunday. The divergence in views remains too wide to be hammered out, they said, expecting both sides to reach agreement only on a timetable for another round of talks, probably early next year. The negotiations will resume in Washington Monday and Tuesday amid indications U.S. officials will come up with specific figures for the first time on what level they intend to hold imports from Japan.

In the initial round of talks in Tokyo October 22-23, both sides refrained from going into detail. Washington apparently hopes to hold imports from Japan at the depressed 1983 level -- 5.1 percent of its total imports, the sources said. The Japanese officials, led by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry's Basic Industries Bureau director general, Takashi Nonouchi, are expected to turn down such a proposal.

In Japan's view, Japan should be allowed to maintain a traditional share of more than 6 percent of U.S. imports. The U.S. side will be led by Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Robert E. Lighthizer.

KCNA CHARGES U.S. WITH MURDERING DPRK SOLDIERS

SK231353 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1316 GMT 23 Nov 84

["KCNA Information on the Grave Criminal Act by the U.S. Side of Killing Security Guards of One Side" -- read by announcer]

[Text] At 1135 on 23 November, a grave incident of shooting by the U.S. side at security guards of our side occurred on the ground near the conference room in the headquarters of the Military Armistice Commission in Panmunjom. Three security guards of our side were shot to death and one was seriously wounded in this shooting incident.

On that morning, foreign tourists were inspecting the area of the conference room in Panmunjom. At this time, one of the foreign tourists unexpectedly crossed the central Demarcation Line marked on the ground of the conference room. At this moment, security guards of the U.S. side dragged him, holding his arm. Witnessing this, security guards of our side approached him to protect his safety.

Originally, the Demarcation Line in the area of the conference site was marked in accordance with an agreement between our side and the U.S. side after the 18 August incident in 1976. The line is marked only with a 50cm-wide and 5cm-high cement pavement.

A security guard of our side recognized that a foreign tourist had carelessly crossed the Demarcation Line without knowing this fact, and approached him to call this to his attention.

Then, security guards of the U.S. side fired at the security guard. The security guard of our side fell down on the spot. Three security guards of our side approached to help him stand up. At that moment, security guards of the U.S. side fired automatic rifles in volleys at the guardsmen of our side. As a result, these three security guards also fell down on the spot. Three security guards of our side who were fired on by security guards of the U.S. side died some time later.

The U.S. side heavily fired at the security guards of our side, who were carrying out a routine duty, in the area of the conference site of Panmunjom at daytime and murdered them. This is an act of grave provocation against the Armistice Agreement and, in particular, against a bilateral agreement on a guarantee for safety in the Joint Security Area of Panmunjom.

Peaceful talks between the North and the South have recently been held one after another at the conference room in Panmunjom. Yet at this very moment, the U.S. side has perpetrated a heavy shooting incident and a bestial murderous act in the area of the conference site of Panmunjom. This is the most brazen criminal act proceeding from an ulterior motive to destroy at any cost the relaxation of tension in Korea and the creation of an atmosphere of peaceful negotiation. This criminal and provocative act by the U.S. side is arousing indignation from the Korean people as well as the peaceloving people of the world.

The U.S. side should immediately return the tourists [as heard] [Subsequent Pyongyang Domestic casts and KCNA render this as the singular "tourist."] whom it pulled to its side forcibly simply because they had crossed the Demarcation Line. The U.S. side should bear the total responsibility for its grave criminal act of barbarously murdering and injuring security guards of our side.

[Signed] 23 November 1984, Pyongyang

MAC Meeting 'Demanded'

SK232343 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2337 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Kaesong November 23 (KCNA) -- Our side on November 23 demanded the enemy side to call the 474th meeting of the secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission in connection with the grave criminal act of the U.S. side in killing guards of our side in the conference room area of the MAC headquarters district at Panmunjom.

MAC Secretaries Meeting Held

SK240344 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0210 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] The 474th secretaries meeting of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] is being held in Panmunjom now in accordance with our side's request. At the meeting, our side is exposing the brutal murderous atrocity which the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed in the conference room area of Panmunjom. According to Senior Colonel Kim Yon-ki, our side's secretary, the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed the grave act of firing guns at guard personnel of our side in the conference room area of the Joint Security Area of Panmunjom at around 1135 on 23 November. Because of the U.S. imperialist aggressors' act of firing guns, three guards of our side were sacrificed and one was wounded.

On that day [23 November], foreign tourists of our side had entered the conference room area of Panmunjom for observation. One of the foreign tourists from our side unexpectedly crossed the Military Demarcation Line drawn in the conference room area. He was unfamiliar with the order in the Joint Security Area and was not accustomed to this area at all. Under such circumstances, our side's guard personnel approached the tourist to call this to his attention and protect his safety.

But the rascal guards of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces pulled the tourist of our side by the arm and opened fire with automatic weapons firing, indiscriminately at guards of our side who were trying to call this to his attention.

Because of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' act of firing guns, guard personnel of our side fell down on the spot. Under such circumstances, our personnel demanded through telephone notice that the enemy side stop firing, notifying it of the fact that unarmed personnel would cross the Military Demarcation Line to rescue our wounded personnel. This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialist aggressors fired several hundred rifle rounds and rounds from launchers by mobilizing M-16 automatic rifles, machine guns, and even launchers.

As the incident occurred, the U.S. side dragged some 50 armed personnel into the Joint Security Area by trucks which were made to stand by and further expanded their firing by assuming a combat posture.

The U.S. side, in broad daylight, engaged in large-scale firing at our side's members, who did not attack the enemy side but tried to attract the attention of the tourist and protect him, and to rescue wounded personnel -- approaching our guards, who fell after being shot, -- even after notifying the U.S. side of the state of emergency.

This is a most barbarous act and outrageous violation of the Armistice Agreement and mutual agreements [ssangbang ganui habui].

The recklessness of the U.S. side was shown by the fact that it even fired at our side's workmen who were wearing yellow arm bands. This shows that the U.S. side has now embarked on the road of outrageously violating the agreements concerning the area of the conference room.

Our side's secretary denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressors for barbarously murdering [salhae] our side's members by firing guns when peaceful talks have been held recently in Panmunjom in succession, terming it a premeditated and deliberate criminal act designed to destroy the relaxation of tensions and the creation of an atmosphere of peaceful talks.

He stressed that the premeditated and deliberate criminal acts of the rascals were exposed by the fact that in advance they dragged automatic rifles, machineguns, and even launchers, whose introduction into the area of the conference room in Panmunjom is prohibited.

Noting that the grave criminal act committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors is arousing the surging indignation of our people and the world's peaceloving people, he strongly protested to the U.S. side against the barbarous murder of our side's members, who were carrying out a routine mission, and the taking away of a foreign tourist.

Our side's secretary is firmly demanding from the enemy side that the U.S. side assume total responsibility for this incident, sternly punish the criminals who committed the barbarous act, and immediately return the tourist whom it took away by force.

The meeting continues.

'Provocations' Precede Meeting

SK260833 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0827 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Kaesong November 26 (KCNA) -- The 426th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was to be held in Panmunjom from 11 a.m. today in connection with the criminal act of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who killed guards of our side in the Panmunjom conference room area on November 23.

Before the opening of the meeting this morning, the enemy brought into the conference room area above 90 more armed personnel than the designated number and, at around 09:30, carried machineguns into the buildings just by the conference room. That very moment, a U.S. MP whipped off his revolver and threatened personnel of our side with a gesture of firing at them.

This indicates that the U.S. imperialist aggressors manoeuvred to cause another grave conflict in this area after their brutal act of murder on November 23. Our side sent a telephone notice to the enemy side at 11:05 in strong protest against this and demanded it to promptly stop such reckless provocative act.

426th MAC Meeting Held

SK260533 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0330 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] The 426th MAC meeting is being held in Panmunjom. As was made public already, at the 474th meeting of the MAC chief secretaries held on 24 November, our side requested of the U.S. side that the meeting be held at 1100 on 25 November, and the grave gun-firing in the conference room area in Panmunjom by the U.S. imperialist aggressors be discussed.

However, because of the unjust attitude adopted by the U.S. side, the 426th MAC meeting could not be held at the right time.

At the meeting, Major General Yi Tae-ho, senior member of our side, is calling for the enemy side to account for the bestial atrocity involving the murdering of our guards on 23 November in the conference-room area in Panmunjom by the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression. As was made public already, on the morning of 23 November, foreign tourists of our side entered the conference-room area in Panmunjom for a tour. At that time, while taking pictures, one of the tourists unexpectedly crossed the Military Demarcation Line between the MAC conference room and the office of the joint duty officer of the enemy side. It was the tourist's first visit to Panmunjom. Naturally, he was not fully aware of the order in the area. Accordingly, a guard of our side approached him in order to warn him, after he crossed the Military Demarcation Line, and to protect his safety. A man who has got lost must be guided; an ignorant person must be enlightened; and a man of danger must be helped. This is a basic duty that beings must fulfill.

Nevertheless, at that moment, the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression dragged the tourist of our side away without admonishing or warning him, and without good reason, and even fired automatic weapons in volleys at our guard.

After the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression started firing, our side repeatedly requested, by telephone, that the enemy side stop shooting, and, also by telephone, informed them that unarmed personnel would be sent in order to rescue the wounded person. Nevertheless, even after receiving our telephone notice, the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression took no step to stop shooting.

In order to settle the situation quickly and rescue the one who fell, our personnel, including the joint duty officer, rushed toward the spot, risking their lives. At that moment, the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression fired several hundred rounds of bullets and grenades at them by mobilizing M-16 automatic rifles, machine guns, and grenade-launchers. As a result, three more guards of our side fell.

Among our side's members who were murdered by the U.S. imperialist aggressor rascals, there were men who could have survived if they had received first-aid treatment in a timely manner. However, because of the continued concentrated firing by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, they were not immediately rescued, and three were finally victimized.

How recklessly the U.S. imperialist aggressors acted is clearly shown by the fact that they mercilessly fired even at our side's workmen at the MAC, who have legal rights to move freely, including crossing the Military Demarcation Line in the Joint Security Area, as agreed on by the two sides, and who approached the spot after demanding, by telephone, that the enemy side end the firing.

The agreement reached by both sides stipulates that each side should bring in no more than 35 armed personnel. On that day, however, the U.S. side dragged more than 50 military personnel armed with automatic weapons into the Joint Security Area by trucks, in addition to 35 personnel. If further deployed them as combat forces and made them fire at our members.

In accordance with the mutual agreement, the guards in the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom are not authorized to bring in any weapons other than pistols or rifles. However, the U.S. imperialist aggressor rascals fired at our side's members with M-16 automatic rifles, machine guns and grenade-launchers. Thus, it is more clearly exposed that the U.S. side secretly dragged numerous automatic weapons into the Joint Security Area and hid them there.

Our side's senior member noted that these several things clearly showed that the criminals in the incident were the U.S. imperialist aggressors and that the responsibility rests on the U.S. imperialists. He sternly protested this and denounced the rascals for outrageously violating the Armistice Agreement and mutual agreements, for cruelly murdering our side's members, who were carrying out a routine mission, and for taking away a foreign tourist.

He strongly demanded that the U.S. side should apologize to us for the incident, should investigate the criminals who killed our side's guards and sternly punish them, should return, at an early date, the foreign tourist who was forcibly taken away, and should take responsible measures to prevent such an incident from occurring again.

The meeting continues.

Further Report on Meeting

SK260930 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] The 426th MAC meeting is being held at Panmunjom. The senior member of our side exposed and condemned the background of the murderous atrocities perpetrated this time by the U.S. rascals in the conference room area at Panmunjom and their gravity as follows:

Thus far, the situation on the Korean peninsula has always been tense, not peaceful. The violations of the Armistice Agreement by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have continued and become graver with each passing day. Despite such a situation, we have made all possible efforts to alleviate tension and to solve problems peacefully. We have already put forward a proposal to hold tripartite talks to eliminate tension and to provide a guarantee for peace in Korea. Recently, we delivered relief goods to the South Korean flood victims and proposed that talks be held between the North and the South in many fields. Fortunately, economic talks were held and Red Cross talks are to be held again between the North and the South as a result of this.

The people of the world are extending full support and welcome to such talks and the creation of a favorable atmosphere between the North and the South and, at the same time, ardently want to see the situation on the Korean peninsula alleviated. However, not contented with this, the United States still clings to war provocation maneuvers. This has been proven by recent facts. Numerous airplanes from Okinawa and Clark Air Base in Philippines are flying into South Korea in succession and numerous naval ships, including the Blue Ridge, the flagship of the U.S. 7th Fleet, are concentrated near South Korea. At the same time, in November alone the enemies dragged high-ranking working-level officials into South Korea in succession to hold conspiratorial meetings for war and staged successive large-scale offensive exercises there.

Recently, they perpetrated the grave provocative act of opening gunfire at a guard post of our side in the DMZ along the eastern sector of the frontline. On 23 November, they fired numerous rounds of large-caliber machine guns at a guard post of our side on two occasions along the eastern sector of the frontline.

The senior member of our side said: The enemies' perpetration on the very same day of the barbarous atrocity of murdering security guards of our side in the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom, where security guards of the two sides stand in direct confrontation with each other and where talks for peace were held between the North and the South, cannot be interpreted other than as a deliberate act.

Saying that reality proves that the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppets are attempting to prevent North-South talks from being held by further aggravating the situation and creating an acute and awe-inspiring atmosphere here in Panmunjom, he continued: This has been proven by the fact that recently Walker, U.S. ambassador to South Korea, warned that excessive expectations from North-South economic talks should be avoided and that Livsey, commander of the U.S. Forces in South Korea, talked about the need for modernization of the puppet army, clamoring again about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion.

The abetting of North-South dialogue to a rupture by the U.S. imperialists, who perpetrated this incident, by babbling through the South Korean authorities that this incident was perpetrated by us, that the atmosphere of North-South dialogue has grown decisively dim and the like is closely related to this.

The people of the world are now paying attention to the fact that the United States, which inspired the South Korean puppets to confrontation with us in the wake of the 4 July North-South joint communique in the early 1970's and thus ruptured the North-South dialogue and which aggravated tension by provoking the 18 August 1976 Panmunjom incident as voices were increasing at home and abroad calling for a peaceful solution to the Korean question, is still resorting to similar tactics today.

Saying that the situation of our country has become more tense and a grave state has been created in which North-South dialogue could hardly be held without worry and in peace because of the grave provocation perpetrated by the enemies this time, the senior member of our side stressed that the enemies should bear full responsibility for this.

The meeting continues.

Revenge Subject at Funeral

SK261135 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0536 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] A funeral was held for security guards of our side who were mercilessly sacrificed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The funeral of Comrades Hong Song-mun, Yun Kyong-chun, and Kim Chong-chol, security guards of our side who were sacrificed in barbarous gunfire by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the Panmunjom conference room area, was held solemnly on 25 November. The funeral was submerged into the sorrow of bidding the last farewell to the revolutionary comrades who were mercilessly sacrificed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors after devotedly struggling to defend the party, the revolution, the socialist fatherland, and the people, rifles in hand. It was also filled with surging indignation and hostile feelings toward the enemies who murdered the comrades-in-arms.

The funeral was attended by the parents, brothers, and sisters of the deceased; functionaries of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces; the senior member of our side to the MAC; functionaries of the Kaesong municipal party, government, and economic organs; functionaries of public organizations in the city; and soldiers of the People's Army. The chief and members of the CPV Liaison Office at the MAC and the Czechoslovak and Polish members and staffers of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission were present.

Among the wreaths was one from the CPV Liaison Office at the MAC. Wreaths from the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, government and economic organs, and public organizations were laid around the coffins covered with flowers.

Amid the dirge, generals and officers of the Korean People's Army carried the coffins and headed for the cemetery. A large number of people and soldiers saw the coffins off down the road with deep condolences, finding it hard to repress indignation at the U.S. imperialist aggressors who brutally murdered their revolutionary comrades-in-arms. A ceremony was held at the cemetery to pay last homage to the deceased. Colonel Kim Tu-hwan, member of our side to the MAC, made a speech at the ceremony. He said: We are bidding the last farewell to Comrades Hong Song-mun, Yun Kyong-chun, and Kim Chong-chol, who are our precious revolutionary comrades and comrades-in-arms, amid surging indignation against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the heinous murderers. They were mercilessly murdered by the brutal and barbarous gunfire of the U.S. imperialists in the course of protecting a foreign tourist and of rescuing wounded personnel of our side on 23 November in the Panmunjom conference room area.

He said: The shooting at and murdering of personnel of our side who were performing their routine duties in the Panmunjom conference room area in broad daylight by the U.S. imperialist aggressors are flagrant violations of the Armistice Agreement and agreements reached between the two sides. In particular, it is a shameless criminal act designed to destroy at any cost the easing of tension in Korea and the creation of an atmosphere for peaceful talks there.

Pointing out that Comrades Hong Song-mun, Yun Kyong-chun, and Kim Chong-chol had devotedly struggled for the party, the leader, the socialist fatherland, and the people from the beginning of their service in national defense to the last moment of their lives, he referred to the fact that they had firmly prepared themselves as one-as-a-match-for-100 soldiers and embroidered every movement of their frontline service with loyalty, upholding our party's self-defense military line.

Saying that having lost our priceless revolutionary comrades, all our hearts are burning with bitter hatred and thoughts of revenge against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, he continued: Blood for blood. We must avenge our comrades on the provocateurs a thousand fold. The U.S. imperialist aggressors must pay dearly for their murder of our revolutionary comrades-in-arms. The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who have been unanimously condemned by the world's peaceloving people as well as our people, must bear full responsibility for their grave crime. We will further perfect all preparations to smash in one stroke the U.S. imperialist aggressors' reckless provocation maneuvers by changing the sorrow of having lost our revolutionary comrades into strength and fighting spirit. Thus, we will avenge our dead comrades without fail.

He said: Though our comrades have left us, their lofty aspirations, revolutionary zeal, and uncompromising struggle spirit will remain forever in our hearts and will further encourage our people's struggle to carry out the historic cause of national reunification by ending the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea.

The coffins of the deceased were buried amid the playing of funeral music and gun volleys. Attendants laid wreaths and observed a moment's silence in memory of their comrades-in-arms.

KCNA Statement on Incident

SK260844 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 26 (KCNA) -- The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY has issued today the following statement condemning the U.S. and South Korean puppet army soldiers' criminal murdering and injuring guards of our side in the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission in Panmunjom on November 23:

The statement of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY:

The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY has been authorized to state as follows:

The situation is now further aggravating in our country owing to the military provocations on the part of the United States and the South Korean authorities. As already reported, in the morning of November 23 the United States Army and the South Korean puppet army perpetrated a grave gun-firing at guard personnel of our side in the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission in Panmunjom. They killed three guardmen of our side and heavily injured one other through this gun-firing.

The massive gun-firing and act of murder committed by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets in the conference room district in Panmunjom are a premeditated and deliberate move to aggravate the tension in Korea. As for the killed or wounded guard personnel of our side, one of them intended to protect the safety of a foreign tourist who happened to cross the central Demarcation Line unexpectedly and the others approached him to help him up when he was gunned down by the U.S. and puppet army soldiers.

The U.S. and puppet army soldiers' atrocious murder of the guard personnel of our side on their routine duty is a grave provocation that grossly violates the Paragraphs 6,10, 12 and 14 of the Armistice Agreement and the provisions agreed upon between the two sides concerning the security in the headquarters area of the MAC. The Korean people brand the U.S. and puppet army soldiers' criminal murdering and injuring the guard personnel of our side as an unpardonable challenge intended to heighten the tension and disturb peace in Korea and bitterly denounce it.

The situation on the Korean peninsula has never been tranquil and remained tense all the time owing to the aggression and provocations on the part of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. The gun-firing that flared in the conference room district in Panmunjom was by no means accidental and this glaringly shows the gravity of the tense situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula. Under this situation we advanced reasonable overtures including the proposal for tripartite talks in order to defuse the tension in Korea and achieve national reunification and a lasting peace on the Korean peninsula and have all along made efforts for their realization.

Recently, there were economic and Red Cross talks between the North and the South in Panmunjom one after another after a long time thanks to our side's proposal and sincere efforts and this gave the entire Korean people and the world's progressive people the hope that this might serve as an important occasion in easing the tense situation on the Korean peninsula and improving the frozen North-South relations.

The gun-firing undertaken by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets in Panmunjom at this time cannot be interpreted otherwise than a move to incite the North-South confrontation and further aggravate the tense situation to block the way of peaceful reunification.

The United States internationally increased tension and threw a wet blanket over the improving atmosphere each time when North-South dialogue was arranged in our country.

Of late U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Walker and Commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea Livsey have obstructed the progress of the North-South dialogue this or that way uttering too much expectation" for the North-South economic talks is "a taboo" and "U.S. assistance for the modernization" of the South Korean puppet army "would continue as ever." Even today when there is a sign of the situation on the Korean peninsula improving as a result of the North-South dialogue the aggressor forces are being steadily beefed up in South Korea, provocations against us persist and acts of violating the Armistice Agreement do not cease in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line.

The U.S. imperialists' ulterior design to incite the North-South confrontation and put a brake in the peace talks found its graphic manifestation in making the puppet minister of culture and information of South Korea issue what they called "statement" in connection with this incident. In this "statement" the South Korean puppet took issue with us making such an argument reversing black and white as our side "committed itself a provocative gun-firing" and raved the "climate for North-South dialogue was decisively marred."

Although the murder of guards of our side was jointly committed by the U.S. Army and the South Korean puppet army we did not mention the South Korean side right after the incident, out of the desire to promote the hard-won North-South dialogue. Nevertheless, the South Korean puppets in collusion with the United States try to shift on to us the blame for the incident they had provoked. This clearly proves that South Korean authorities had, in fact, no interest in dialogue and tried to bring it to a rupture from its outset, though they were compelled by home and foreign public opinion to come out to the negotiation table.

The incident caused by the U.S. Army and the South Korean puppet army has brought the situation on the Korean peninsula to the extreme pitch of strain. The terror-ridden atmosphere prevailing in Panmunjom tells that it has reached such an impasse where the North-South dialogue cannot be held free from fear.

It is quite natural that a good atmosphere can not be created for dialogue since the United States and the South Korean puppets had brought into the Panmunjom conference room district even the prohibited automatic rifles, machineguns and handgrenade throwers to undertake open provocations against us, as fully revealed in the course of the incident.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to shirk the responsibility for the gun-firing incident. But, they cannot conceal their true color as the very one who block the improvement of the North-South relations and increase the tension, invariably pursuing the policy of division and war in Korea.

The United States must stop its moves for aggression and war against our republic and immediately withdraw its troops from South Korea. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets must severely punish the criminals who killed and injured guards of our side in the Panmunjom conference room district, vouch for no recurrence of such an incident and apologise for their criminal act.

Pyongyang
November 26, 1984

Citizens Denounce Shooting

SK241154 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] The U.S. side's criminal provocations of barbarously killing security guards of our side on 23 November in the conference room area at Panmunjom have aroused strong protest among the people in the northern half of the republic. Sim Hong-kyu, director of a department of the GFTUK Central Committee said:

[Begin Sim recording] On 23 November, a grave incident of shooting and killing our security guards perpetrated by the U.S. in the area of the conference room in the Joint Security Area (JSA) at Panmunjom. Three of our guards were killed and one was seriously wounded in this shooting incident. The U.S. side's shooting at and killing them with large-caliber weapons is a grave provocative act violating the Armistice Agreement and the agreement reached between the two sides on the safety of the JSA.

In the name of all trade union members who love justice and truth, I sternly and resolutely punish and condemn with surging national indignation the barbarous murderous acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors at Panmunjom.

Of course, the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying South Korea are devilish killers and human butchers who regard murder as a hobby. Numerous innocent Korean people have been sacrificed mercilessly. Even now the U.S. imperialist aggressors are killing numerous innocent workers and people in South Korea, to say nothing of the period of the Korean war.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have shot to death innocent children collecting wood in mountains, saying that they were wild animals. They have also brutally murdered numerous women, charging them with theft. Thus, they are brutal devilish killers. This time again, they perpetrated the brutal and brigandish atrocity of shooting and killing our security guards at Panmunjom.

Speaking of the foreign tourist who crossed the Demarcation Line drawn in the conference room area in Panmunjom, he did not know the rules of the JSA, being a stranger there. Therefore, he accidentally crossed the Demarcation Line. This was why security guards of our side approached him to call this to his attention and to protect his personal safety.

At the same time, our side demanded through a telephone notice that the enemy side stop firing and informed it that disarmed men from our side would cross the Military Demarcation Line to save our side's personnel. However, the U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated the atrocity of firing machine guns and even throwing handgrenade.

In recent days, peaceful talks have been held in succession in the conference room at Panmunjom. It is under this situation that the U.S. imperialist aggressors perpetrated the large-scale shooting incident of barbarously killing our security guards. This is a most shameless and brutal criminal act designed to hinder at any cost the alleviation of tension in Korea and the creation of an atmosphere of peaceful negotiation between the North and the South. The murderers will not be able to escape the stern punishment of the people. The U.S. side should immediately return the foreign tourist from our side whom it dragged away by force.

The U.S. side should also punish those criminals who barbarously killed security guards from our side in the conference room area of Panmunjom and who bear full responsibility for the grave criminal act committed this time. [end recording]

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES 'MUNDEROUS ACT'

SK250400 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 24 Nov 84

[NODONG SINMUN 25 November commentary: "The Murderous Act of Broad Daylight Threatening Peace" -- KCNA identifies this as a signed commentary]

[Text] On 23 November, three guards of our side were killed and one was seriously injured in the area of the headquarters of the Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom as a result of shooting by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the puppet army. Thus, a grave incident occurred.

The guards who were killed were as follows: one who was approaching a foreign tourist, who unexpectedly crossed the central Demarcation Line while viewing the area of the conference room in Panmunjom after passing our side's security area, to protect his safety, and those who went to the guard who fell down as a result of shooting by the U.S. side, to help him get up.

The barbarous act of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the puppet army, whose shooting caused the killing and injuring of our side's guards, who were performing their routine mission in the area of the conference room at Panmunjom, is a grave act of provocation which violated the Armistice Agreement and the agreement between the two sides concerning the ensuring of security in the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom.

Such a criminal, provocative act committed by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets is arousing great indignation among our people and the world's peaceloving people.

We sternly condemn and denounce the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in the name of the nation for their barbarous act of illegally murdering and injuring our side's guards, who were carrying out their routine mission, and brand it as a brigandish act carried out in daylight and an intolerable challenge to peace.

Recently, peaceful talks have been held in succession between the North and South in the conference room at Panmunjom and the people at home and abroad hope that such talks will serve as an important occasion for easing tensions created on the Korean peninsula and improving and developing the deadlocked North-South relations. At this very time, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets perpetrated a murderous act by causing the occurrence of an incident of shooting in the area of the conference room at Panmunjom. This is a premeditated maneuver to block, with any means, the relaxation of tensions in Korea and the creation of an atmosphere for dialogue.

This incident reminds us of the provocative incident perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists on 18 August 1976 in the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom. Just like the 18 August incident, which was a premeditated provocative incident to aggravate tensions in Korea, the shooting incident perpetrated this time by them in the area of the conference room at Panmunjom is not accidental. Whenever the atmosphere of dialogue between the North and the South was being created in our country and whenever there was an indication of a move to improve North-South relations, the U.S. imperialists poured cold water on the improving atmosphere by intentionally aggravating tensions.

When the historic North-South joint communique stipulating the basic content of independence, peace, and great national unity was published in the early 1970's, and when dialogue was provided to implement the agreement on the joint communique, they instigated the South Korean side to confrontation with us while pursuing the line of confrontation from the position of strength, and finally led the works of the Coordinating Committee to rupture.

Even in the early part of the 1980's when the former dictator was eliminated in South Korea and voices demanding democracy in society and national reunification were remarkably enhanced, they concentrated aggressor forces and military equipment in South Korea and its surrounding seas, thus aggravating tensions. They also threatened with force the people who demanded democracy and national reunification and blocked the road to North-South contact.

Recently, Walker, U.S. ambassador to South Korea, warned that people should not expect too much from North-South economic talks. And then, Livsey, commander of the U.S. troops occupying South Korea, openly declared that U.S. aid for the modernization of the puppet South Korean army will invariably continue under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion, thus fanning North-South confrontation and war. These were intentional schemes designed to impede North-South dialogue and to strain the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Even today, when the situation on the Korean peninsula is showing signs of relaxation, the U.S. imperialists are, in practice, accelerating war preparations while increasing the aggressive Armed Forces on a large scale. The U.S. imperialists and their stooges recently fired at the guard posts of our side on the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] in the east of our country and again, on 23 November, committed even a serious military provocative act of firing large-caliber machine guns.

Such acts by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, which dampen the progress of dialogue, while accelerating military buildup and war preparations, and strain the situation through military provocations under the veil of North-South dialogue for collaboration and exchange, do nothing to contribute to the peace and reunification of Korea.

All such acts only prove that the U.S. imperialists are the ones who stand in the way of improving the relations between the North and the South and who aggravate tension while consistently pursuing division and a policy of war in Korea and that they are the ones who control, from behind the scenes, the anticommunist confrontational rackets that are becoming more undisguised with each passing day in South Korea.

The incident of provocation they committed within the area of the conference hall at Panmunjom, which is a part of such schemes of the U.S. imperialists, who are pursuing a showdown of strength and war in Korea, shows that their schemes have entered a grave stage.

By inflaming another murderous provocation, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are scheming to strengthen the anticommunist confrontational rackets in South Korea, to suppress the spirit of anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people, and to keep the fascist colonial ruling system afloat in the face of a crisis.

What particularly infuriates us is that the South Korean puppet minister of information and culture provoked us babbling about violation and threat, in the manner of a thief calling others thieves, by issuing a statement on 24 November. This has once again exposed the wicked nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring as the dirty perpetrator of the U.S. imperialists' aggression and war maneuvers and murderous atrocities, as well as its colonial puppet.

The Korean people are closely watching with heightened vigilance the reckless provocations and plot and schemes for war being committed behind the veil of dialogue by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. Our people will never tolerate any kind of provocation and aggressive maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets should apologize to our side for the criminal act of brutally killing and wounding security guards of our side within the area of the conference hall at Panmunjom and sternly punish the culprits.

The U.S. imperialists should immediately send back the tourist of our side whom they forcefully took away by taking advantage of his crossing over the Demarcation Line. If, despite our side's warnings, the U.S. imperialists dare to continue committing acts of aggression and provocation against us from the position of strength, they will have to take responsibility for the resulting consequences.

The U.S. imperialists should abandon their schemes for aggression and war against the republic and leave South Korea without delay.

COMMENTATOR REVIEWS WEEKLY S. KOREAN SITUATION

SK260156 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1247 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Talk by station commentator Cho Tong-ki, from the "Hour for Reviewing the Weekly South Korean Situation" program -- live or recorded]

[Text] What attracts our attention in the weekly South Korean situation is the fact that the United States and the South Korean authorities have persistently adhered to the act of aggravating tensions, pouring cold water on the atmosphere conducive to dialogue that was a long time in coming.

As is known, thanks to our side's initiative and sincere efforts, the first North-South economic talks were held. Following this, on 20 November, preliminary contacts were made between the representatives of the Red Cross organizations of the North and the South for resumption of the full-fledged North-South Red Cross talks. This represented further progress in the development of North-South relations. Rejoicing over the fact that the delegates of the North and the South sat face to face and held talks, our people and the world's people hoped for successful progress in the talks.

However, various acts that run counter to such an atmosphere were being deliberately perpetrated in South Korea. As has been reported, the U.S. side indiscriminately fired at our side's guards in broad daylight on 23 November in the area of the conference room located near the Military Armistice Commission Headquarters in Panmunjom. Thus, it committed an extremely grave criminal act of killing three and injuring one.

This barbarous, murderous act is a deliberate provocation designed to destroy the creation of an atmosphere conducive to peaceful talks in Korea, using any means, and is arousing surging indignation of our people and the world's peaceloving people.

On the afternoon of the same day, the South Korean puppet army fired many rounds from large-caliber machine guns at our side's outposts within the Demilitarized Zone in the eastern front. This is also a premeditated armed provocation to aggravate the situation artificially.

At U.S. instigation, the South Korean puppet clique constantly kicked off rackets to fan antagonism and war fever against us during the week. From 19 to 21 November, when the preliminary talks between the Red Cross organizations of the North and the South were being held, the puppets staged winter training by mobilizing the puppet armed forces, assuming an offensive position against us and raving about annihilation in the early stages of war and perfection of readiness for attack.

At a year-end meeting of major commanders of the Armed Forces held on 25 November, the puppet defense minister stressed establishment of the posture of combat readiness while preposterously slandering us. In addition, the puppets also kicked off a farce called Seminar of Anticommunist Studies, bringing the Anticommunist League, which is under the puppets' control, to the forefront, while raving about promotion of anticommunist consciousness and of ability to criticize communism.

All facts show that the puppets are viciously challenging the aspirations of the people at home and abroad while running amok with maneuvers of confrontation and war, which cannot be consistent with the dialogue and reunification loudly raved about by them.

What attracts our attention next in the weekly South Korean situation is the fact that the struggle of the students and the people for freedom and democracy was continuously waged even amid the puppets' wicked fascist suppression.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, students and figures from all walks of life in South Korea are courageously struggling to achieve democracy in South Korean society, to save the nation and the people, and to reunify the fatherland even amid rampant fascist suppression.

The South Korean students persistently staged a mass anti-dictatorship struggle for democracy, not yielding to the puppets' cruel fascist suppression.

What was distinctive in their struggle was the fact that they assumed the DJP, traitor Chon Tu-hwan's private party, as the target of their struggle.

The students of many universities in Seoul occupied the DJP headquarters and staged a sit-in struggle. Following this, rallies were held in many places denouncing the DJP, and facilities of the DJP were attacked.

On 20 November, some 1,000 students of 6 universities in Seoul adopted a declaration of struggle against the DJP after holding a function to form a National Federation of University students. On 21 November, some 300 students from five universities in Seoul held an anti-DJP rally and staged a demonstration. On 2 days -- 21 and 23 November -- the patriotic students attacked three buildings in Seoul belonging to the DJP.

This is an expression of the surging indignation and resistance of the South Korean students against the criminal ring which is perpetrating traitorous nation-selling fascist acts.

The South Korean students, enraged by the incident of violence against women students by the puppet police, staged vigorous struggle in denunciation of their violence.

Embarrassed by the students' spirit for courageous and persistent struggle, the fascist clique adhered to more cruel, barbarous acts of threats and suppression. The fascist clique arrested 19 of 272 students involved in the incident of the raid on the DJP building and sent 186 to summary trials. In addition, it handed down an order for the wholesale roundup of 18 students, claiming them as the ringleaders of the recent student demonstrations while urging all universities to take stern punitive measures. This is a good example of the fascist clique's adherence to barbarous acts.

The puppets' last-ditch reactionary offensive more clearly showed their nature as fascist maniacs. It will only bring about a result of touching off more powerful resistance by the South Korean students and people.

PAPER STRESSES SPIRIT OF SERVICE FOR PEOPLE

SK210539 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2143 GMT 19 Nov 84

[NODONG SINMUN 20 November editorial: "Functionaries Should More Highly Display the Spirit of Sacrificial Service for the People"]

[Text] At present, our country is vigorously waging the struggle to attain the 10 long-range goals of the socialist economic construction and upgrade the people's standard of living. This heartwarming reality calls for all functionaries to display high party spirit and people-mindedness and struggle sacrificially for the party, the revolution, and the people. The spirit of sacrificial service for the people is an important trait which our functionaries must possess.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: All functionaries of the economic organizations of the state must possess high party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness and exert all their wisdom and energies in the struggle to provide more affluent and cultural lives for the people. Our functionaries are those who have turned out on the road of revolution with determination to devote themselves for the people. Accordingly, they must possess the spirit of sacrificial service for the people. Only then can they be always loyal to the party and the revolution and fulfill their responsibility and mission as the faithful servants of the people. For our functionaries who have come from the people, nothing is more honorable and rewarding than earning the people's trust and respect by serving sacrificially for the people.

Presently, promoting the functionaries' spirit of service for the people is a significant matter in stepping up production and construction and in improving the people's standard of living.

Under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, our people have built numerous large central industrial plants equipped with modern technology, and medium- and small-size local industrial plants. They have also established an advanced rural economy and firm marine production bases. In addition, they have established the service facilities for the people everywhere in the country. If we mobilize and utilize all these enormous potentialities effectively, we can accomplish any task in carrying out production and construction and in improving the people's standard of living. The question is the spirit of the guidance functionaries. Functionaries, who possess a high spirit of service for the people, always maintain the thought and responsibility worthy of masters, grip and effectively implement the party's decisions and directions, and struggle for people sacrificially under all circumstances.

The one who accepts the party's lines and policies and the people's demands with all his heart and devotes himself to the struggle to implement them, is a genuine revolutionary warrior with firm party spirit and a true servant of the people. When our functionaries maintain the spirit of sacrificial service for the people and devote all their energies and wisdom to the struggle for the masses, they can step up socialist economic construction and make working people live more affluent and cultural lives.

Our functionaries are a centripetal force of the party. Only when they struggle with the spirit of sacrificial service for the people, can the party's consideration reach the people equally and more smoothly, and the superiority of the socialist system of our country be displayed highly. This will eventually make people to devote themselves to the struggle for our party and socialist system and more firmly unite around the party center with a firm will to share the destiny with the party to the bitter end.

What is most important in promoting the spirit of sacrificial service for the people is to establish a revolutionary world outlook. The spirit of sacrificial service for the people is the one which is based on the revolutionary world outlook. Without a firm revolutionary world outlook, no one can faithfully work for the people. The party organizations must arm functionaries with the chuche-oriented revolutionary world outlook and make them display the noble revolutionary spirit of sacrificially serving for the people under all circumstances.

Struggling to implement the intent of the party and the leader is important in displaying the spirit of sacrificial service for the people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has unfolded a far-reaching plan for the prosperity and development of the country and people's happiness, and is devoting himself for its implementation. Our party has put forth a task to improve the people's standard of living, and is vigorously carrying out the struggle for its accomplishment. This is a manifestation of the noble intent of making our fatherland a more powerful socialist country and making people live more affluent lives.

Upholding the far-reaching plan of the great leader and the intent of the party and struggling for the people sacrificially is a duty of our functionaries who have been nurtured as the commanding staff of the revolution. Functionaries should always maintain a burning desire for implementing the intent of the party and the leader and devote all of their energies and wisdom to the struggle to implement it.

The one who cherishes the high political trust of the party and the leader and thinks and acts to return it is a faithful commanding staff member of the revolution. All functionaries must thoroughly implement the party's lines and policies and always give priority to solving the problem put forth by the party unconditionally.

What is important in highly displaying the spirit of sacrificial service for the people is to care for the people's living with responsibility. It is a cardinal principle of our party's activities to ceaselessly improve the people's standard of living. Our party spares nothing and gives all considerations to making people live happily -- materially and culturally. As a result, our people are now enjoying excellent material, artistic, and labor lives.

As the society develops and the people's standard of living improves, the people's material and cultural demands grow with each passing day. In this connection, we have the firm economic foundations to meet the people's demand of living satisfactorily.

As is shown by the experiences of the units which are taking the lead in implementing the party's policy of the local industrial and service revolutions, upsurges can be brought about in the production of people's consumer goods and food stuffs and the people's lives can be made more affluent and enjoyable. All functionaries should pay deep attention to the people's lives and care for every corner of their lives so that working people will work without any difficulties. At the same time, they must highly display the spirit of paying attention to the difficulties of the working people and of solving them swiftly.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PANMUNJOM SHOOTING INCIDENT

One Defector Said Killed

SK231329 Seoul Korean Broadcasting System [KBS] Domestic Television Service in Korean
1220 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] It is the first time that a Soviet national has crossed the DMZ to seek political asylum. On 31 October 1981, a Czechoslovak national belonging to the Czechoslovak delegation to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom crossed the DMZ in Panmunjom and asked for political asylum in the United States.

According to a foreign diplomatic source, the Soviet national who crossed the Military Demarcation Line in Panmunjom today to seek political asylum has been identified as Vasiliy Matuzok, 22. The source also disclosed that originally two Soviet nationals, including Vasiliy Matuzak, attempted to seek asylum. But, one of them seems to have been shot to death by North Korean soldiers.

Foreign Ministry Announcement

SK250535 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] The Foreign Ministry announced yesterday that the future status of the Russian who defected to South Korea Friday would be determined "on the basis of his stated desires and standard precedents and procedures."

In a statement issued yesterday, the ministry said: "Mr. Vasiliy Yakovlevich Matuzok, a citizen of the Soviet Union, voluntarily crossed over to the United Nations Command sector of the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom on Nov. 23." "He is under the protection of the appropriate authorities," the statement said, adding: "Mr Matuzok is safe and in good health. He is being debriefed by competent authorities as is the common pattern in such cases."

It was learned that the Russian defector, who was a member of a tour group to Panmunjom, is now in the custody of U.S. military authorities. Matuzok; in his early 20's, is likely to be sent to Rome within two months for processing by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees there. This speculation is based on the way of handling a previous defection case on Oct. 30, 1981, involving a Czech Army cook who sought political asylum in the United States. The defector from a country with which Korea has no diplomatic relations was regarded as a "temporary refugee." He was sent to UNHCR in Rome in December, the same year, where he later left for his final destination, the United States. The Russian defector is expected to be dealt with in the same manner as the Czech as their conditions have many things in common. Both of them are from countries with which Korea does not have formal ties, and they crossed into the South through the area under the supervision of the United Nations Command where the Korean Government does not have administrative jurisdiction.

If and when Matuzok's intention is ascertained, it is likely that he would go to Rome at the earliest possible date to join the refugee camp run by the UNHCR which will make the final judgment on his future disposition.

Details about Matuzok are still withheld both by the U.S. and Korean authorities. Informed sources at the UNC said that Matuzok spoke fluent English and revealed his wish of going to the United States immediately after safely defecting to the South.

They quoted him as saying that he was familiar with the "free society," describing himself to be a student studying Korean and English who has been taking an internship at the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

The Russian was not wounded in the bloody clash at Panmunjom which resulted in the death of at least three Koreans -- two North Koreans and one UNC guard -- the sources said. They said that he was taken to a U.S. military base aboard a U.S. helicopter some three hours after crossing the South-North Demarcation Line in Panmunjom and was under U.S.-Korea joint questioning as to his intention of defection.

At the time of the defection, Matuzok had with him 204 won in North Korean currency, U.S. \$44 and 110 Soviet ruble contained in a leather purse, a Japanese-made pocket calculator and a dozen film packs.

MAC Secretaries Meeting

SK241233 Seoul YONHAP in English 1229 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 24 (YONHAP) -- The United Nations Command (UNC) said Saturday that "the deliberate use of firearms" by North Korean guards during the shooting incident at Panmunjom Friday was "the most serious violation in the Joint Security Area (JSA) in the history of the Armistice Agreement."

Col. Donald Boose, Military Armistice Commission (MAC) secretary for the UNC side, said that Vasiliy Yakovlevich Matuzok, a Soviet defector, fled to South Korea "voluntarily and of his own volition," not inadvertently as North Korea claimed.

His statement was made at the 474th secretary meeting of the MAC held at the truce village of Panmunjom in the Demilitarized Zone that divides the Korean peninsula.

Col. Kim Yon-ki, North Korean MAC secretary, said that Matuzok, who was on a North Korean-sponsored tour of the JSA, inadvertently crossed the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) bisecting the South and North, because he was not familiar with the area. The North Korean secretary also said that the North Korean guards had crossed the MDL only to return the Soviet visitor, "who had been taken away by force," adding that during the defection incident, three North Korean guards were killed and one seriously injured.

Col. Boose called the secretary's claims "distorted and self-excusing." The UNC side called for a 426th meeting of the MAC Monday to deal with the shooting incident. The North Korean side made a counterproposal to hold the MAC meeting Sunday.

MAC Secretary's Remarks

SK250213 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Nov 84

[Text] The U.N. Command said yesterday that the Russian who fled to the South at the Joint Security Area (JSA) in Panmunjom Friday did so "voluntarily and of his own volition." These and other remarks by U.S. Army Col. Donald W. Boose Jr. at a Military Armistice Commission (MAC) secretaries meeting were made in response to claims by North Korea that the Soviet national, identified as Vasiliy Yakovlevich Matuzok, inadvertently crossed the Military Demarcation Line at the JSA.

The MAC secretaries from the UNC and North Korea met at 11 a.m. to discuss the incident in which at least two North Koreans and one South Korean border guards were killed in a gun battle touched off as the Russian defector stepped across the line and dashed to the southern side shortly before noon Friday.

Col. Bosse, the MAC secretary of the UNC, proposed that a MAC meeting be convened tomorrow to discuss incident in view of the seriousness of the "unprecedented" firing incident at the JSA. The full-scale armistice meeting is being attended by members headed by a two-star general from each side.

North Korea counterproposed the meeting be held today, but the UNC rejected it.

It was not immediately known how North Korea would respond.

The secretaries meeting was held at the request of the North Korean side in the wake of the defection, which North Korean guards tried to stop by force. The meeting ended at 11:40 a.m.

An ensuing firefight in the vicinity of the Sunken Garden well inside the UNC area and behind the Freedom House also left one American security guard wounded.

A UNC spokesman said that the gun battle lasted for about 10 minutes and sporadic firing ensued for another 30 minutes. The spokesman, U.S. Air Force Col. Theodore R. Heil, said the situation at the JSA is now quite but tense. He said North Korean guards fired AK47 rifles and small arms as they chased the defector.

The North Korean MAC secretary, Kim Yon-hi, said that three North Korean guards were killed and another seriously wounded. That is one more fatality than was earlier reported by the UNC. Kim claimed that Matuzok, who was on a North Korea-sponsored tour of the Joint Security Area, inadvertently crossed the border line "because he was not familiar with the area."

Col. Boose, however, denied any possibility of an inadvertent crossing. "From his initial position at the northeast corner of the MAC building, he had to physically run the entire 69-foot length of the building and cross over the concrete pavement marking the MDL to get to the UNC side and to reach the nearest UNC guards. The UNC secretary stated that Matuzok was chased by North Korean guards "who crossed the MDL with arms, firing as they came." He emphasized that UNC personnel acted properly in protecting the defector from the gunfire initiated by North Korean guards who pursued him after he "voluntarily" crossed into the UNC side and requested assistance.

Kim claimed that the North Korean guards crossed the line only to return the Russian, "who had been taken away by force," when UNC guards opened fire on them.

Boose said that the North Korean claim is "distorted and self-serving." "Matuzok is now safe," he told Kim. "At this request, he has been placed under the protection of appropriate authorities and has indicated firmly that he does not wish to return to your side."

He charged that "the deliberate use of firearms" by the North Korean guards during the incident "constitutes the most serious violation in the JSA in this history of the Armistice Agreement." The UNC "will address the action of your side and appropriate measures to ensure the safe conduct of the MAC business in the JSA," Boose said.

Meanwhile, the UNC spokesman Heil said that six North Korean guards first opened pistol fire to stop the defector. A total of 30 North Korean guards joined the fight. On the number of UNC personnel, he said about 80, including guards on duty in the JSA, were involved in the gun fight. He added they were all armed with sidearms.

Emphasizing that security guards of both sides are prohibited from crossing the Military Demarcation Line in pursuit of defectors under the 1953 Armistice Agreement, he said the crossing of the line by North Koreans violated the ground rules of the agreement.

UNC Spokesman Gives Account

SK250223 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Nov 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Following are detailed accounts given by UNC spokesman Col. Theodore R. Heil on Friday's firefight at Panmunjom.

Question: What is the name and condition of the wounded American soldier?

Answer: He is Pvt. Michael Allen Burgoyne, 20, of Portland, Mich. He is in good condition.

Q: What is the name of South Korean Army soldier killed in the incident?

A: Questions about ROK soldier should be directed to spokesman for the Ministry of National Defense.

Q: What is the total number of casualties?

A. One ROK Army soldier assigned to the UNC Support Group was killed and one American soldier was wounded. We can confirm at least two North Korean guards killed and up to five guards wounded. North Korea admitted yesterday to three dead and one seriously wounded.

Q: What is the status of the defector?

A. He is no longer in the JSA [Joint Security Area]. Questions about him should be directed to the American Embassy.

Q: Japanese news agencies have been reporting a second defector shot and killed during this same incident. Can you comment on that?

A. We have no knowledge of another defector.

Q. Will you describe the incident?

A. It began at 11:45 a.m. when an apparent defector from a North Korean-sponsored tour of the Joint Security Area crossed the Military Demarcation Line (MDL). He was pursued by six North Korean guards who opened pistol fire. A total of 30 North Korean guards joined the fight, using AK47 rifles in addition to small arms.

Q: How long did the firefight last?

A. About 10 minutes. Sporadic shooting continued for another 30 minutes until a cease fire requested by the North Korean joint duty officer took effect.

Q: How many rounds were fired?

A: That is unknown at this time.

Q: How many ROK and U.S. soldiers took part?

A: About 80, including JSA guards on duty and the quick reaction force stationed nearby just outside the area. The security guards were armed with sidearms.

Q: How many security guards are allowed in the JSA at any one time?

A: Each side is allowed 30 enlisted men and five officers carrying sidearms. The Rules of Engagement allowed them to return fire in self-defense. Their numbers may be augmented in the event of an incident.

Q: What are the ground rules for pursuing defectors?

A: UNC security guards are not allowed to pursue defectors across the MDL. North Korean guards are also prohibited from crossing MDL.

Q: Will normal tours be continued?

A: We anticipate that the tour program will be resumed but we do not yet have a specific date.

Q: What is the present situation in the Joint Security Area?

A: UNC and North Korean guards are in place and there have been no further incidents. It is tense and quiet.

Q: Have there been firing incident in the late 1960's but this is the first time an exchange of gunfire has taken place in the JSA.

Soldier's Funeral

SK260055 Seoul YONHAP in English 0047 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 26 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The funeral for the South Korean soldier who died Friday in the firefight during a Soviet man's apparent defection at Panmunjom took place Sunday morning at Camp Kittyhawk, a U.S. Army base. The deceased, identified as Cpl. Chang, was part of the U.N. Command (UNC) support team in the truce village's Joint Security Area.

North Korean guards initiated the "unprecedented" firing incident as the Soviet crossed the Military Demarcation Line (MDL), according to a UNC announcement. Meanwhile, the 426th main session of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) will be convened in Panmunjom Monday morning to deal with the firing incident.

In a meeting of MAC secretaries Saturday, Col. Donald W. Boose, the MAC secretary of the UNC, proposed that the main session take place Monday. North Korea counterproposed that the meeting be held Sunday, but the UNC rejected the idea, a UNC spokesman said.

26 Nov Full-Dress MAC Meeting

SK270712 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0504 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] The 426th full-dress MAC meeting was held this morning. At the meeting, the senior member of the UN Command put forth a four-point list of demands for punishing the person in charge and for an apology. Reporter Kim Chung-hwan reports on this:

[Kim Chung-hwan] At the full-dress MAC meeting held at 1100 this morning, Rear Admiral Charles Horn, senior member of the UN Command, said that the communist side must conduct a thorough investigation into the truth of the act of shooting which the North Korean puppet guards committed after crossing the Military Demarcation Line [MDL]. Demanding that the person in charge be punished and that an apology be made, he called for the establishment of a systematic mechanism to prevent similar incidents. In this regard, he put forth a four-point list of demands to the communist side.

Rear Admiral Horn confirmed that Soviet defector Matuzok came over to the area of the UN Command in the Joint Security Area in Panmunjom of his own free will on 23 November. He said that Matuzok desired asylum.

At the meeting, Rear Admiral Horn displayed a picture of a North Korean puppet guard crossing the MDL. As evidence, he also presented a tape recording of AK-47 automatic rifle fire by the North Korean puppet guard.

The full-dress MAC meeting is still in progress.

UN To Handle Defector

SK260252 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] It has been learned that the government has decided to send Matuzok, a Russian who has expressed his desire to seek asylum after coming to the South via Panmunjom, to the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, a special UN organization handling the questions of refugees. The government has reportedly made the decision by considering Matuzok's case as one involving asylum.

It has also been reported that the government will soon order the ROK Embassy in Geneva to consult with the UN High Commissioner in Geneva on the question of turning Matuzok over to the organization.

Accordingly, it seems that Matuzok will eventually go to the United States, which he has chosen as a place of asylum, after being sent to Rome, where the UN refugee camps are located, for investigation by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

In October 1981, the government handled the case of a Czech soldier, who sought asylum via Panmunjom, in this way.

It has been learned that Matuzok is presently undergoing a series of interrogations at a certain place, and will disclose his desire to seek asylum in the United States at the Military Armistice Commission meeting held today.

OFFICIALS REACT TO DEFECTION, SHOOTING INCIDENT

Spokesman Issues Statement

SK240454 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Yi Chin-hui, government spokesman and minister of culture and information, made public today the government's stand with regard to the shooting incident that took place at Panmunjom yesterday. Reporter (Kim Sung-tu), who is now at the building where the government offices are integrated, will give you a detailed report:

[Begin recording; reporter Kim speaking] Yi Chin-hui, government spokesman and minister of culture and information, today issued a statement saying: The North Korean puppet soldiers opened fire and even took human lives and caused injuries within the UN Command side's security area in the joint security area of Panmunjom at around 1150 yesterday. I cannot but say that this is a grave violation of the Military Armistice Agreement and a criminal provocative act threatening peace.

He stated: The North Korean puppet guards began firing indiscriminately at an unarmed (?civilian) [whether singular or plural unclear] from a third country who was defecting to our side by crossing the military demarcation line yesterday. We conclude that this is not only an inhumane atrocity, but a clear-cut violation of the military armistice agreement and a criminal provocative act reminiscent of the past ax-wielding atrocity [in which two American soldiers were killed on 18 August 1976].

He said: I understand that because of the North Korean side's shooting and our side's return fire, one ROK soldier died, one U.S. soldier was wounded, and several North Korean puppet soldiers died or were injured. He said: As a result of our initiative, a series of talks, including economic talks and Red Cross talks, have been held recently. Under these circumstances, such a shooting provocation was committed. I cannot but say that this is an intolerable provocative atrocity that not only decisively hampers the atmosphere for North-South dialogue but also aggravates tension on the Korean peninsula.

Minister Yi Chin-hui also said: Our government strongly urges the North Korean communist group to make efforts for easing tension on the Korean peninsula by immediately stopping such provocative acts throwing cold water on North-South dialogue and responding with a sincere attitude to the North-South dialogue.

Minister Yi said: We sternly urge the North Korean communist group to, at the same time, immediately apologize for this provocative act and guarantee that such a thing will not happen again.

This has been the content of the government statement issued this morning by Yi Chin-hui, government spokesman and minister of culture and information, with regard to the North Korean puppet guards' shooting incident that took place at Panmunjom yesterday.
[end recording]

U.S. State Department Comments

SK240151 Seoul YONHAP in English 0143 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Washington, Nov. 23 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The U.S. State Department voiced its hope Friday that "the Soviet defector incident," which occurred in the Korean Demilitarized Zone, will not damage inter-Korean economic and Red Cross talks.

William Lenderking Jr., spokesman for the department's East Asian and Pacific affairs, made the comment, noting that the incident did not involve South and North Korea but North Korea and the U.N. Command (UNC) in Korea. He confirmed that the incident took place just before noon Friday when a Soviet member of North Korean-sponsored tourist group broke and ran toward the U.N.-controlled sector.

"The apparent defector was pursued by approximately 20 to 30 North Korean soldiers, who began firing in the ensuing exchange of fire that lasted approximately 10 minutes," he said. Confirming that one South Korean and two North Korean soldiers were killed, while one American and two North Korean soldiers were wounded, he said the Soviet is alive and well.

Lenderking, however declined to comment on the whereabouts and possible motives of the possible defector.

Meanwhile, a Defense Department spokesman declined to comment on the incident, saying that he has no more information than the UNC announced.

No Effect on Dialogue Expected

SK261104 Seoul YONHAP in English 1050 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 26 (YONHAP) -- The exchange of fire between North Korean and U.N. security guards at the truce village of Panmunjom last week probably will have little, if any, effect on the inter-Korean dialogue, South Korean Defense Minister Yun Song-min said Monday. In testimony before the National Assembly Defense Committee, Yun said that the incident, which involved the defection of a Soviet to the South, should not damage the dialogue because it occurred "accidentally."

More than 20 North Korean security guards reportedly crossed the Military Demarcation Line at Panmunjom's Joint Security Area, firing at the Soviet defector, who later was identified as Vasiliy Yakovlevich Matuzok, 22. The defector had broken away from a Pyongyang-sponsored tour of the region.

The U.N. side took immediate defensive actions. One South Korean and two North Korean guards were reportedly killed in the ensuing fighting. The incident involved the first exchange of fire in the Joint Security Area since the Armistice Agreement went into effect in July 1953.

The minister said that since the shooting incident, the South has been keeping close watch on possible military provocations by North Korea. "The Pyongyang regime might try to shuffle blame for the incident to the South, beef up its propaganda against the South and seek retaliatory actions," Yun said.

The minister said that Matuzok, an apprentice assigned to the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, had planned to defect for two years and had decided that Panmunjom was the best place to carry out his plans. Under the pretext of carrying out his duty as an embassy employee, the defector was granted permission to tour the truce village, where he later crossed the Military Demarcation Line, the minister explained. Matuzok is now in the U.S. 121st Evacuation Hospital in Seoul and wants to take refuge in the United States, Yun added.

South Korean Government sources said that the Soviet defector will be allowed "temporary refuge" before being sent to the U.N. refuge camp in Rome.

PAPERS COMMENT ON SOVIET'S DEFECTION IN DMZ

'Grave Blunder' Denounced

SK250517 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Nov 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Russ Defection at Panmunjom"]

[Text] International attention was once again drawn to the scene of the between the the United Nations Command guards and North Korean soldiers posted within the Joint Security Area. This rare incident was caused by a Russian youth who successfully escaped to the UNC side, passing through the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) in broad daylight.

Spotting two Russians attempting to defect to the South in the truce area, scores of North Korean guards assigned on the sport were chasing them, even crossing the MDL. They apparently shot to death one of the escapees.

In the face of the sudden intrusion onto the MDL by the North Korean soldiers, the UNC guards instantly returned the gunfire, yet seemed to have considerably restrained from any excessive actions for self-defense even under such an emergency. In the fire-fight, one South Korean guard belonging to the UNC and three North Korean soldiers were reportedly killed, with a few others on both sides wounded.

The brave Soviet defector, who chose freedom at the risk of his life, was found to be a 22-year-old tour guide of student status and reportedly wishing to live in the United States. The final decision on his political asylum will be made by the country chosen by him.

At this juncture, however, we can foresee that favorable steps will be taken concerning his desire for freedom based on humanitarian consideration in accordance with international practices. In the latest armed clash, the North Korean side had clearly violated an agreement made in 1976, which bans the overriding of the border within the truce village. Even though it may be "accidental," the North Korean authorities should duly account for such a grave blunder. By doing so, this incident would not seriously affect the ongoing inter-Korea contacts in such varied sectors as the Red Cross, economic and sports exchanges.

We should take note that the positive South-North exchanges in all feasible domains alone will substantially help ease the existing tension on the Korean peninsula, forestalling the future possibility of any such physical confrontation as the one this time.

ROK's Jurisdiction Asserted

SK240955 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 24 Nov 84 p 2

[Editorial: "A Soviet National's Defection Through Panmunjom"]

[Text] The 23 November Panmunjom incident has given us an unexpected diplomatic task. When two Soviet nationals who were members of a Soviet tourist group visiting North Korea attempted to seek political asylum in the Western bloc while touring Panmunjom, North Korean security guards opened fire at the two and our side also inevitably returned fire. Thus, this incident occurred.

One Soviet national was reportedly shot to death while attempting to defect to the free world and another Soviet national succeeded in seeking political asylum. But, one South Korean soldier attached to the UNC and the three North Korean soldiers were killed in this incident. This incident occurred on our soil. Therefore, the jurisdiction over this Soviet political asylum seeker should be exercised by our government. Of course, Panmunjom is under the military control of the UNC. But, affairs outside Panmunjom and nonmilitary affairs should come automatically under the exclusive jurisdiction of the ROK Government. In handling the Soviet national, we should follow international laws and customs. At the same time, we should follow precedent. This is an important principle that our government as a member of international society and as a sovereign state -- which is an identity under international law -- should not ignore. The basic spirit in handling a political asylum seeker is that his will should be respected fully on the basis of humanitarian principles.

Fortunately, we have a precedent in handling this incident. It is precisely the case of a Czechoslovak soldier belonging to the Czechoslovak delegation to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom who defected to the free world through Panmunjom in 1981. At that time, he wanted to seek political asylum in the United States and the ROK Government sent him to the UN refugee organization. At that time, our government exercised exclusive primary jurisdiction and turned him over to the international organization for final handling. Therefore, this measure was not the abandonment of our sovereignty.

As the Russian's defection is a difficult problem of our government in terms of the political situation, it is advisable to defer the treatment of the Russian to the UN organization after exercising our primary jurisdiction. However, the government should respect our own independent judgment in handling this incident rather than having the United States intervene in it. We should try to avoid provoking the Soviet Union excessively as that would be quite burdensome to us. Although we have been dragged into trouble because of the Soviet Union, which has already burdened us twice, shooting down our country's flag-carrying airplanes and eventually leaving many people dead and causing great deal of property damage, we cannot afford to ignore the political reality that the Soviet Union is an important party to deal with regarding our Nordpolitik and in terms of international politics in Northeast Asia.

The North Korean military personnel's act of crossing over the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] in Panmunjom and of firing in order to prevent the defection was clearly a violation of the Armistice Agreement and a provocation because the security guards from both sides are forbidden to cross over the MDL in Panmunjom as stipulated in security agreements. Fortunately, there was no meeting at Panmunjom on the day the firing incident took place. Had there been any kind of meeting, for example a MAC meeting, North-South economic talks, or North-South Red Cross talks, with the attendant numerous personnel and reporters involved in these meetings, there would have been a great sacrifice of lives and North-South relations would have been extremely strained. The mere thought of such a thing sends shivers up our spines. So, the North Korean side should be held sternly accountable for the act of crossing the MDL and firing, if for no other reason than to prevent a recurrence of such a thing in the future. Both the North and the South should not let this incident hinder the dialogue between them. Such an incident should never be allowed to thwart our national aspirations and task.

FRANCE TO ALLOW NORTH TO UPGRADE PARIS MISSION

SK240243 Seoul THE KOREAN HERALD in English 24 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] France has decided to allow North Korea to elevate its commercial mission in Paris to the status of general representation despite South Korean opposition. This decision is feared to strain South Korean-French relations.

Francis Gutmann, secretary general of the French Foreign Ministry, told reporters yesterday that France and North Korea agreed six months ago to upgrade the North Korean trade mission. However, he said, the French Socialist Government has not decided when to permit the upgrading. Gutmann, who arrived in Seoul Wednesday, called on Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong and held two rounds of talks with Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Sang-ok on South Korean-French and North Korean-French relations. North Korea, he said, called for the elevation of its commercial mission two years ago so that it could handle cultural and technological relations as well as trade with France. The French official reaffirmed that his government does not intend to recognize Pyongyang "at the present" despite its policy of maintaining diplomatic relations with all nations in the world. Asserting that France is well aware of South Koreans' concern for security, he said that it will depend on the outcome of the current economic and Red Cross talks between the South and the North whether or not the French Government will give diplomatic recognition to North Korea. He said France, however, wanted to expand trade and cultural relations with North Korea "slowly and cautiously."

Ontario of Canada and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) have general delegations in Paris, which a diplomatic source said enjoy almost all of the privileges of embassies. The Seoul government cautioned France against its moves to improve relations with North Korea and said that any friendly gesture from France would hamper the inter-Korean dialogue.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi said that it is too early to decide whether North Korea is sincere in its talks with South Korea when he met with Gutmann Thursday. He asked that France, as a major South Korean friend, exercise self-restraint in its relations with North Korea.

Gutmann told the news conference that it is not good to isolate North Korea from the rest of the world, admitting that a ranking French Foreign Ministry official visited North Korea to promote cultural relations last month and that a French construction company plans to build a hotel in Pyongyang. The French moves to improve relations with Pyongyang may lead to the downgrading of South Korean-French economic relations. Gutmann said, "We would be very surprised and sorry if such a decision should be made (by the Seoul government)." He said that French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius and External Trade Minister Edith Cresson are scheduled to visit Seoul next year.

Gutmann left Seoul after the press conference, ending a three-day official visit.

Further on Gutmann's Remarks

SK240524 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Nov 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Visiting French Secretary-General for External Relations Francis Gutmann said here yesterday that his government's recognition of North Korea would come after full consultations with the Republic of Korea, if it should come in the future. "Our government's position is that it is undesirable to completely isolate North Korea and make it have ties only with the communist countries," he said in a press conference. "However, we are responsible friends of (South) Korea and are fully aware of the ROK's stance and its security problems," he said, adding that both Korea and France should trust each other. Upon the planned expansion of the North Korean "trade" mission in Paris into a "general delegation," Gutmann admitted that Paris and Pyongyang had reached a basic agreement to do so six months ago. He, however, denied reports that he came to Seoul to convey his government's decision on the matter to Korean officials. He said that the agreement was made only verbally and that there had been no exchange of documents.

GOMBOJAB-LED GROUP LEAVES FOR MOSCOW TALKS

OW201940 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1511 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Nov (MONTSAME) -- Today (?a delegation of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organization) and the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association led by D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and (?Chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association) (MSFA) (?left) Ulaanbaatar for (?Moscow). The delegation will take part in the activities of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Month, which will be held in the USSR and is devoted to the 60th anniversary of the 3d MPRP Congress and the proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic.

At the Bayant-uhaa Airport the delegation was sent off by D. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee, and deputy chairman of the MSFA Central Council, and other officials, as well as S.P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to the MPR.

MPRP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR RCP CONGRESS

OW190234 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1659 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, November 17, (MONTSAME) -- A Mongolian party delegation led by secretary of the MPRP CC M. Dash has left Ulaanbaatar for Bucharest to attend the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist party.

MPRP Greetings

OW210953 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1941 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Nov (MONTSAME) -- The MPRP Central Committee has sent a greeting to the delegates of the 13th congress of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP]. It states: The major successes and achievements, which the Romanian people have made under the leadership of its militant vanguard -- the RCP -- in economic and cultural development in the 40 years of people's rule, convincingly demonstrates the superiority of the socialist social order, the vitality of Marxist-Leninist teachings, and the mighty power of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation of the peoples of the great community of socialist countries.

The MPRP Central Committee expresses certainty that the fraternal Romanian people, in close cooperation with socialist community countries, will achieve new successes in the struggle of implementing the programmatic tasks of the RCP, for peace and socialism, and against imperialist and reactionary forces. The MPR will constantly direct its efforts at further developing and deepening fraternal friendly relations between the two parties, countries, and peoples in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the MPR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, signed in Bucharest in 1983, to strengthen the unity and solidarity of socialist community countries in the interests of building communism in the MPR and Socialist Republic of Romania in the name of unity of all revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces, and for the defense of universal peace and international security and the prevention of the threat of thermonuclear disaster, the greeting notes.

BATMONH SENDS GREETINGS TO SFRY'S PLANINC

OW210945 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1911 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Nov (MONTSAME) -- J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, has sent a telegram to Comrade Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, on the occasion of her birthday.

The Mongolian people know you as a prominent SFRY state figure, a staunch communist, and an ardent patriot [word indistinct] of the motherland. We are pleased to note your worthy contribution as president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council in the development and strengthening of socialist Yugoslavia. We closely watch the success of the fraternal peoples of Yugoslavia in the construction of communism and together with you rejoice at them.

We are deeply convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will in future successfully develop on the basis of the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the interests of socialist construction in our countries and in the name of peace and socialism, states the telegram.

DUGERSUREN SENDS GREETINGS TO NGUYEN CO THACH

OW171630 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 17 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach yesterday received warm greetings from his Mongolian counterpart, M. Dugersuren, on the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Vietnam-Mongolia and diplomatic relations.

In his message, the Mongolian minister expressed his satisfaction over the development of the allround cooperation and of the fraternal relations between Vietnam and Mongolia over the past 30 years on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. He also expressed his confidence that these relations would be further strengthened in the common struggle of the two peoples against imperialism and other reactionary forces, for peace and socialism.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES AGRICULTURE ASSISTANCE NOTED

OW260221 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1708 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, November 24 (MONTSAME) -- The all-round co-operation with the socialist community countries within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) is an important factor of the national economic development of People's Mongolia. Today more than half of the most important farm produce falls to the share of the state farms, built with technical assistance of the CMEA member-countries. Comprehensive agricultural development of the Mongolian eastern region is being realized in close co-operation with the Soviet Union, which is helping build large livestock-breeding complexes and strengthen the material and technical base of dozens of state and dairy farms.

A great assistance in the improvement of the agrarian sector of Mongolia's economy is rendered by the other socialist community countries. Thus, with the help of Bulgarian experts there has been built a fruit and vegetable-growing state farm in the country's north and pig-fattening grounds, hothouses and vegetable storages. Hungarian scientists are taking part in the elaboration of measures on raising the productivity of livestock breeding. They developed especially for Mongolia a number of preparations and vaccines preventing animal diseases. Poland delivered to the MPR modern equipments for veterinary centres and laboratories which are engaged in the prophylaxis of domestic animal diseases. GDR experts aided the building of several specialized dairy and vegetable farms.

SRV SAID TO SEEK REPLACEMENT OF HENG SAMRIN

BK260159 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Nov 84 pp 1, 3

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Excerpts] Vietnam plans to replace Heng Samrin with Pen Sovan as its puppet in Phnom Penh because it feels the present regime cannot cope with the mounting military, political, economic and social problems of Kampuchea, according to military intelligence reports reaching Bangkok. The sources said the switch is being conducted in the manner in which Moscow made leadership changes in Soviet-occupied Kabul in Afghanistan.

Pen Sovan, one-time president [as published] of the Hanoi-installed regime in the Kampuchean capital, has been reportedly brought back to Phnom Penh from five years of indoctrination and preparatory training in Hanoi.

This major change, expected to take place soon, comes amid increasing resistance against the Vietnamese occupation by the Kampuchean people. More and more Kampucheans are reported to be joining the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government forces or assisting them as these troops penetrate deeper and deeper into Vietnamese occupied territory for operations.

The Vietnamese reportedly feel so insecure that they have declared a 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew in Phnom Penh and a 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew in the villages. Formerly passive Kampuchean people suffering under Vietnamese oppression have become active in their opposition to the occupation forces, according to the reports.

All these problems are reportedly forcing Hanoi to consider a change in the leadership in Phnom Penh. Pen Sovan was removed from the Presidency when he opposed Hanoi's project of bringing in Vietnamese fishermen to reside at the Tonle Sap. Evidently, Pen Sovan has returned to favor in Hanoi following his five-year stay in the Vietnamese capital and is considered by the Vietnamese as possibly more acceptable to the Kampuchean people than Heng Samrin, who had once been a commander of the Khmer Rouge forces under Pol Pot.

REPORT ON BATTLES IN BORDER AREAS 9-16 Nov

BK230659 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] During the week from 9 to 16 November, while the Thai authorities provided all kinds of assistance to the Pol Pot remnants in areas along the Kampuchean-Thai border, our Revolutionary Armed Forces in all areas in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers launched 22 sweep operations against the Pol Pot bandits. We put 170 of them out of action, including 96 killed, 14 captured, and 12 wounded. We also persuaded 46 misled persons to return to the revolution; seized 45 guns, 3 mines, and 3 25-watt PRS radio sets; and destroyed some of their food supply.

One of the outstanding battles was on 5 November, when our armed forces and Vietnamese Army volunteers surrounded and crushed a group of bandits crossing the border into an area 4 km northwest of Hill 444. We killed 25 bandits and seized 12 guns, a 25-watt radio set, and some war material. On the same day at 0430, after hearing that a group of bandits sneaked into Dangrek in Samraong sector in an attempt to commit sabotage activities and rob the inhabitants, two groups of our KPRAF forces and the Vietnamese Army volunteers surrounded them. We killed 18, captured another, and seized 7 guns, including a K-57. We destroyed two 25-watt (CAC) radio sets.

HUN SEN VISITS SWEDEN; TALKS WITH COUNTERPART

BK200652 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, PRK foreign minister, arrived in Stockholm recently for a friendship and official visit at the invitation of the Swedish National Committee for Solidarity With the Vietnamese, Lao, and Kampuchean Peoples.

Comrade Hun Sen met and held talks with the Swedish foreign minister, representatives of political parties, leaders of the Swedish Red Cross, and the Swedish National Committee for Solidarity with the Vietnamese, Lao, and Kampuchean Peoples. He said: I am confident that this visit will serve to develop and strengthen relations between the two countries and peoples -- Sweden and Kampuchea.

Swedish Press Interview

PM201732 Stockholm DAGENS STOCKHOLM in Swedish 17 Nov 84 p 12

[Undated interview with Kampuchea Foreign Minister Hun Sen by Peter Bratt: "We Need Swedish Support"]

[Text] "Kampuchea has its full autonomy and its full independence. Who would assert that West Germany and Japan are not autonomous despite the fact that U.S. soldiers are there?" said a slightly insulted Foreign Minister Hun Sen currently visiting Stockholm. Hun Sen is also deputy prime minister and a member of the Communist Party Politburo. He is leading the six-man delegation currently paying a week-long visit to Sweden at the invitation of the Swedish Committee for Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea.

The delegation will meet with Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Pierre Schori and Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom among others. Sweden does not recognize the Kampuchean Government under Heng Samrin, nor does it recognize his opponents who have united in a coalition: Prince Sihanouk, the Khmer Rouge under Khieu Sampan, and the "white" Khmers under Son Sann.

Opposition is chiefly concentrated on the Thai border. The coalition is supported by Thailand, the United States and China. Heng Samrin is backed by Vietnam with the Soviet Union behind it.

How many Vietnamese soldiers are there in Kampuchea? "Since 1979 it has been said that there are around 180,000 Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea, despite the fact that we have carried out three withdrawals. After each withdrawal 'Western intelligence sources' say that there are still 180,000 soldiers in the country," Hun Sen said sarcastically. But he did not want to say how many there really are. The Vietnamese Army feeds itself, he said. They have to grow their rice themselves.

Hun Sen wants Sweden to recognize his government. This is one of the questions he wants to discuss with Swedish Government representatives. Another is relief aid. "This year we have been hit by the worst floods for 40 years. We will be short of several thousand tons of rice to feed the population. We are appealing for international aid," Hun Sen said.

The Vietnamese troops can only be withdrawn when the threat from China and the Khmer Rouge ceases. This will be when Thailand stops giving the Khmer Rouge guerrillas and their leader, Pol Pot, a sanctuary in Thailand. "In the next 4 years President Reagan will put pressure on Thailand for them to fight against us. The United States and China are using Thailand as a tool."

Is Hun Sen not worried that Vietnam's grip on Kampuchea will be permanent, that Kampuchea will not regain its independence? "It is not a question of regaining independence when the Vietnamese leave Kampuchea. We are completely independent already. It was we Kampucheans who rose against Pol Pot's reign of terror and if we had not done so there would not have been a single Vietnamese soldier in Kampuchea today!"

Hun Sen, himself a Khmer and the son of simple farmers, was chief of staff in a military region in eastern Kampuchea up to 1977 when he broke with Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge. Together with Heng Samrin he began to organize a guerrilla army. "Liberating a country is not like boiling rice; you can't do it in half an hour!" Hun Sen replied when asked why it took so long for opposition to Pol Pot to be organized.

CSSR'S ABRAHAM HEADS TRADE DELEGATION

BK200655 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0432 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Nov (SPK) -- At the invitation of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions [KFTU], a delegation of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions arrived in Phnom Penh on 19 November for an official friendship to Kampuchea.

The delegation, led by Ladislav Abraham, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions, was greeted upon its arrival by Heng Teav, member of the PRK Council of State and vice chairman of the KFTU, and others. Jiri Vesely, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR to Kampuchea, was also present.

Meets Trade Union Official

BK200659 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Talks between the delegation of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Union [KFTU] led by Comrade Heng Teav, member of the Council of State and vice chairman of KFTU, and the delegation of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions led by Comrade Ladislav Abraham, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, were held in the afternoon of 19 November following the Czechoslovak trade union delegation's arrival. In an atmosphere permeated with satisfaction and cordiality, both sides informed each other of the development and activities of their respective organizations. At the same time, both sides paid attention to discussing and exchanging good experiences in the field of trade unions in order to enhance the workers' possibility to participate in economic management. Both sides also agreed with each other on the idea of striving harder to study the good experiences of trade unions in friendly socialist countries so as to help develop and expand trade union cooperation of the two countries.

Meeting Honors Delegation

BK230842 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0511 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 22 -- A meeting was held in Phnom Penh Wednesday afternoon in honour of a delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Czechoslovakia headed by First President Ladislav Abraham. Also present at the meeting, which was jointly held by the municipal committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the Kampuchea Federation of Trade Unions were Keo Chanda, mayor; Heng Teav, member of the State Council vice chairman of the KFTU; and other officials.

Mayor Keo Chanda delivered the main speech, warmly welcoming the visit of the Czechoslovak delegation as a contribution to the friendship and solidarity between the two organizations. He highlighted the struggle led by the working class of Czechoslovakia under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia since the World War II as well as the achievements scored by the Czechoslovak people in national defence building over the past 39 years. Keo Chanda also spoke of the successes obtained by the population of Phnom Penh over the past 6 years under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

Speaking next, Ladislav Abraham welcomed the progress made by the Kampuchean revolution in every field since the liberation of the country, and hailed the steady development of the cooperation between the two trade union organizations. He recalled the aid his country had given Kampuchea in restoring the national economy, and said he believed that Kampuchea, together with Vietnam, Laos and other socialist countries, would soon be able to ensure its own security.

"The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is the sole authentic, legal representative of the Kampuchean people," declared L. Abraham. On the other hand, he condemned the perfidious moves taken by imperialist forces at the United Nations to belittle the real image of the PRK.

The delegation (CCTUS) left Phnom Penh on Thursday morning after a 4-day visit to Kampuchea. It was seen off at the Pochentong airport by Heng Teav, member of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and vice president of the Kampuchea Federation of Trade Unions; and Jiri Vesely, Czechoslovak ambassador to Kampuchea.

KPRP ISSUES RESOLUTION ON PRIVATE PRODUCTION

BK180828 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1224 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Nov (SPK) -- Concerning the economy of the private production sector, the recent national meeting of KPRP cadres adopted the following resolution:

1. Except for the handicraft production in Phnom Penh Municipality, for which the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau has adopted an exclusive resolution for its restoration and development, the state governs the entire private sector of the economy which covers various branches: handicraft, small industries, and civil construction works. Before starting an establishment of private production, the owner should ask for permission from the state to be controlled by it and to conform to all its stipulations.
2. The state authorizes through directives all investment and all activities aimed at either building or developing establishments of private production. Those who correctly conform to the political line and actively participate for the cause of the fatherland will be recognized as patriotic industrials and members of the KUFNCD. Those who have merits toward the Kampuchean revolution will receive congratulations and meritorious rewards from all levels of the front committee. Proprietors who basically deal with trade are authorized without hindrance to go into either handicraft production small industry, or civil construction if they abandon their profession. The state willingly accepts their applications for such activities.
3. The owner of an establishment is allowed to hire workers on the condition that this does not infringe upon the law in force and the political line concerning the state and that there is harmony among the interests of the employer and employees.

Between employers and employees, it is necessary to set out the rights and responsibility of each party in production and in life. Assistance should be provided to employees to elect their representative committee to find a satisfactory solution to every problem which could arise between employers and employees.

4. Every private enterprise forming a part of the production branches encouraged by the state will be allowed to buy raw materials from the state according to its concrete means if it respects the state's production plan. In return, the enterprise should return to the state its products according to annual contracts. After selling all the agreed products to the state, the enterprise has the right to sell what is left over. The purchasing and selling of raw materials and products will be done in accordance with an agreed price.

5. The state prohibits any competition from individuals with state services in purchasing and selling. Individuals are also barred from purchasing or selling raw materials which are not destined for production. Any infraction of state stipulations will be condemned by law.

6. Private enterprises can open accounts with local banks and have the right to make payments and financial transactions through the banks. They can deposit their money to get a fixed interest from the bank.

7. The above policy is also applied to basic employers of foreign origin in the economy of the private production sector if, having resided in Kampuchea for many generations, they strictly respect all the stipulations of the state of Kampuchea.

VODK CITES SON SANN ON ATTACK ON NONG CHAN

BK250222 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] On 20 November in Paris, France, CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann said that the Vietnamese attack on the Kampuchean refugee camp at Nong Chan on 18 November was planned as part of their new dry season offensive. He said if Vietnam launches an offensive this dry season, no one will believe that Vietnam wants to hold talks to resolve the Kampuchean issue. The prime minister strongly denounced the intensification of the Hanoi Vietnamese authorities' colonialist and Vietnamization policies in Kampuchea. Concerning the tripartite coalition government, the prime minister said he will do his best to preserve the CGDK.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY USSR'S DOLGIKH, DELEGATION

Dolgikh Banquet Speech

BK221016 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Speech by Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, candidate member of Politburo and Secretary of CPSU Central Committee, deputy to USSR Supreme Soviet, and head of USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, delivered at banquet held in honor of delegation in Vientiane on 17 November -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Souphanouvong, respected Comrade Sisomphon, respected comrade members of the SPC, beloved Lao and Soviet friends: First of all, I would like wholeheartedly to thank Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai for his warm commendations to our party and state. I also would like to thank the SPC for inviting a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet to pay a visit to the LPDR.

We are pleased to have an opportunity to meet and converse with leaders of your country and to get acquainted with the life and labor of the Lao people and their success in building socialist foundations. This year, the Soviet people, together with the fraternal Lao people, will celebrate the ninth anniversary of the establishment of the LPDR. Following the establishment of the LPDR, as a result of their sacrifice in engaging in labor and with their spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm, the laboring people of Laos, thanks to the LPRP's leadership, have achieved significant successes in safeguarding revolutionary gains, increasing national defense potential, and developing the economy and culture. We are elated at your success in building a new society. We see that you, comrades, would be able to score greater achievements if there were no sabotage or subversive acts against your young republic by the enemies. We, as well as you comrades, are convinced that the heroic and industrious Lao people -- who have been tempered in the struggle -- will be able to fulfill the tasks as put forth by the party in its third congress. A factor of this confidence is the solid unity of all laboring people who have rallied around their combat vanguard, namely, the LPRP.

We are elated to see that Soviet-Lao fraternal relations are developing on the basis of the principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The close alliance between the CPSU and the LPRP and the maintenance of the common stand on international issues serve as the basis for the all-round relations between the Soviet Union and the LPDR. The exchanges of views and the fraternal and comradely consultations on all-round Soviet-Lao cooperation have become regular practices in the relations between the leaders of our two parties and states. Our two countries' efficiency in the coordination in carrying out of activities in the international arena has been raised to an every higher level with each passing day. We agree that the present international situation is complicated and dangerous and that the U.S. ruling circles have continued to step up the competition in producing nuclear weapons and missiles while using political and economic levers to put pressure on various sovereign countries, including those of Asia, in order to achieve their imperialist goal. Our country has studied and adopted a clear peace plan to oppose the militarists' adventurous line and policy. Our objective is always clear, and it has never been changed.

The Soviet Union always opposes military confrontation. We have resolutely struggled to reduce and prevent the arms race and to proceed to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union has done and is doing everything possible to ease international tension. Laos, like Vietnam and Kampuchea, is situated on the front line of the struggle against imperialism and big-nation expansionism-hegemonism in Southeast Asia. Your republic is not struggling alone. Laos has many friends. It has gained a high level of roles and status in and beyond this region. This is because the Lao people are heroic fighters who fight for the just cause of various nations and for peace in Asia and the world.

Based on the results of the meeting and talks held on 26 June 1984 between Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, the Soviet Union resolutely condemns the Chinese authorities' hostile acts against Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea and the Thai reactionaries' provocations against the LPDR. We support Laos's efforts to make arrangements, together with the SRV and the PRK, for a meeting with the ASEAN countries for a solution to the complex regional problem through negotiations with no outside interference.

Beloved and respected comrades, next year our two countries and peoples will celebrate significant historical days of the Soviet Union and Laos, namely, the 40th anniversary of the victory over the German fascists and the Japanese militarists, the 10th founding anniversary of your republic, the 30th founding anniversary of the LPRP, and the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries. We are convinced that the cooperation in implementing various measures on the occasion of the aforesaid anniversaries will contribute to further strengthening the relations and working coordination between our two councils serve as a significant contribution to the enhancement of mutual understanding and the maintenance of peace among nations.

This visit of our delegation once again proves the daily strengthening of the friendship between our two countries, the friendship that was founded during the difficult time of the armed struggle of the Lao people to liberate themselves. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government, and all Soviet people, I would like to take this occasion to extend respects and best wishes to the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the LPDR Government, and all Lao people.

In conclusion, we would like to invite all you, comrades, to drink a toast to the unbreakable Soviet-Lao friendship, to the continual development of all-round cooperation between our two countries, to the enhancement of relations between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the SPC of the LPDR, to the good health of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko and Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, and to the good health of all comrades here. Thank you.

Phoumi Vongvichit Welcome Talk

BK211806 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Speech by Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of LPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of Council of Ministers, delivered at 19 November Vientiane meeting to welcome visiting USSR Supreme Soviet delegation -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, alternate Politburo member, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and head of the visiting USSR Supreme Soviet delegation; respected Soviet and Lao comrades and friends: At a time when the people throughout the country are studiously and energetically scoring achievements to welcome the two forthcoming historical anniversaries of our nation, today we are gathering here to welcome the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by beloved Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, which has brought with it the profound friendship and goodwill of the fraternal Soviet people to our Lao people, thus bringing great joy and elation to us. On this majestic podium, on behalf of the entire Lao people, I would like to wholeheartedly thank the CPSU, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the fraternal Soviet people for sending their representatives to visit and to cooperate with us in enhancing and strengthening the long-standing militant solidarity of our two nations.

Beloved comrades and friends, the visit to our country by the high-level delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet is extremely significant. It marks a new step in the history of relations between the Lao and Soviet peoples, particularly between the two highest organizations of state power of our two countries. It symbolizes the close ties between our two countries. The complete unanimity reached by our two delegations in our talks on the issue of mutual relations and international issues has greatly encouraged our Lao people in the struggle to fulfill our two strategic tasks, especially at a time when we are struggling to restore our national sovereignty and territorial integrity, which have been trampled on and aggressed against by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries since 6 June 1984.

Beloved comrades and friends, the entire Lao workers and Lao people have attentively and closely followed the construction and development of the USSR -- the fatherland of the great Lenin. We have realized that after the Great October Socialist Revolution had scored a victory, the fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party were the first to build a new society -- the socialist society. Under complex conditions caused by the vestiges of the backward, tsarist feudalist, regime and by the encirclement and subversion in all fields from internal and foreign enemies, the Soviet people endeavored and persevered in building and developing their country, thereby scoring numerous great, glorious achievements. During World War II, the Hitlerite fascists tried to destroy the fruits of this October Revolution. With a spirit of great determination and sacrifice, the fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU managed to score another great victory by smashing the Hitlerite fascist regime and by creating favorable conditions for the world socialist system to come into being and strengthen with each passing day.

At present, the Soviet Union has continued to score achievements in implementing the plan outlined at the 26th CPSU Congress to build a developed socialist system in all fields, thereby greatly contributing to increasing the strength and cohesion of the socialist community, safeguarding peace, and ensuring security for the countries in Europe and the world. At present, the imperialists -- the U.S. imperialists and their reactionary allies in the NATO grouping in particular -- are vehemently making war preparations by speeding up the deployment of weapons, especially nuclear weapons, in all regions, including space, thereby making the world situation deteriorate to a dangerous degree. Therefore, the peace initiative advanced by the Soviet Union, which has been outlined in the speeches made on various occasions by Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, is extremely significant because it is aimed at ending the arms race and achieving arms reduction and international detente, thus creating an atmosphere of mutual trust and saving mankind from the holocaust of nuclear war. The Lao party, government, and people wholeheartedly hail the Soviet party, government, and people for outlining, together with the other Warsaw Pact countries, various measures to increase their defense capabilities and to ensure their own security; for striving to improve the international atmosphere, freeing it from the danger of any threats; and for promoting good cooperation among the nations of the world.

Peace and socialism are inseparable. We, the communists, have the esteemed obligation to maintain peace and civilization, which have been nurtured for several thousand years for the happiness of mankind at present and in future generations.

We are overwhelmingly happy with the great achievements scored in all fields by the fraternal Soviet people over the past 67 years, thus enabling the Soviet Union to grow incessantly stronger and larger so as to be capable of providing a secure economic and social life and a strong national defense for the Soviet people, to become the pillar of the revolution, and to become the steel fortress for world peace. The Lao people wholeheartedly hail these achievements and regard them as our own.

Beloved comrades and friends, Laos has now entered the 9th year of the building of a new life. Looking back on the past, we can say that by following a rugged and difficult path, our laboring people have managed to score firm and great victories in various fields. After the liberation of our country, the old regime left behind a backward and deteriorating economy; a very high rate of illiteracy; and an appalling state of poverty. Factories had stopped functioning because of a lack of spare parts and raw materials. Moreover, the enemies stepped up their subversion and sabotage of the LPDR through various cunning and cruel methods, hoping to obstruct the Lao people's advancement toward socialism.

Thanks to their spirit of perseverance and sacrifice and uniting under the leadership of the LPRP, the young Lao working class and the entire Lao people have further enhanced a sense of collective mastery and creativity by restoring production and developing certain enterprises that are vital to the national economy and other branches of social life, thereby scoring numerous brilliant successes. At present, I can say that our Lao people are marching steadily together along the path of progress and prosperity. The Lao people are currently striving energetically in competing with one another to score achievements to welcome the two historical anniversaries of our nation in 1985, namely, the 30th anniversary of the founding of the LPRP and the 10th anniversary of the founding of the LPDR.

In carrying out our tasks of national construction, we have encountered numerous difficulties. Especially, the Beijing big-nation expansionists-hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, have stepped up their acts of opposing the new regime in Laos. As you comrades already know, on 6 June 1984 the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, with the instigation and support of the Beijing reactionary clique, sent their Armed Forces to aggress against, nibble at, and occupy three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province and to commit towering crimes against the local Lao inhabitants in the area. Thanks to effective and skillful maneuvering by our party and state in the political and diplomatic fields, and due to pressure from international and Thai public opinion, they were subsequently compelled to withdraw their troops from the three villages. Nevertheless, they have still obdurately occupied many positions on Lao soil and have not yet recognized Lao sovereignty over the three villages. They are still looking for any possible opportunities to aggress against and occupy Lao territory again. The Lao people demand that the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles respect the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Laos; return the Lao citizens they have abducted and evacuated to Thailand to their native villages; and pay compensation to the local inhabitants. At the same time, we reaffirm our good intentions to settle the problem through negotiation so as to normalize Lao-Thai relations.

Beloved comrades and friends, no matter how much difficult and complex our revolutionary struggle may be, we, the Lao people, have never become discouraged. This is because we fully understand that there -- standing by our side -- are always the fraternal socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, which have attentively and closely followed the growth and development of Lao society and have constantly rendered material and moral support and assistance as well as invaluable experience to the socialist construction in Laos.

The Soviet party, state, and people have assisted Laos in building the foundations for a socialist economy and advancing toward progress and prosperity. The Lao party, state, and people understand that the ever richer and stronger relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two countries are attributed to an important factor, that is the close relationship between the LPRP and the CPSU on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The recent high-level meetings between the party and state leaders of the two countries have served to strengthen further the relations of friendship between our two countries. The meeting in June this year between Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers; and Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, testified once again to the close solidarity between our two countries. It was of great significance in enabling relations and all-round cooperation between our two countries to score a new development.

On this occasion, we would like to express our sincere thanks and profound gratitude to the great Soviet party, state, and people for rendering effective support and assistance in various fields to the Lao revolution.

On this occasion, under an atmosphere of intimacy, on behalf of the Lao party, government, and people, we wish the fraternal Soviet people, under the talented and brilliant leadership of the CPSU with Comrade Konstantin Chernenko as general secretary, greater new achievements in implementing the various resolutions adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress and in making preparations to convene the 27th party congress, thereby taking the Soviet Union forward continually to the summit of socialism and communism.

May the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union last forever! Long live the invincible Marxism-Leninism! Long live world peace!

Press Release on Visit

BK221520 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 20 Nov 84

["Press release on visit to LPDR by USSR Supreme Soviet delegation" -- date not given]

[Text] At the invitation of the SPC of the LPDR, the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Comrade Dolgikh, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, paid an official friendship visit to the LPDR 17-20 November 1984.

The delegation paid courtesy calls on Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers; and Comrade Souphanouvong, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee, president of the LPDR, and chairman of the SPC of the LPDR. At the meetings, the two sides held conversations in an atmosphere of sincere friendship and expressed completely unanimous views.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visited Vientiane and Luang Prabang cities, laid a wreath at the Monument of Revolutionary Heroes, attended a Soviet-Lao friendship meeting, visited some enterprises built in the LPDR with Soviet technical assistance, met several times with Lao workers, and learned extensively about the achievements scored by the fraternal Lao people during the years they have been under the people's power.

At the meeting between the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation and the delegation of the SPC of the LPDR, led by Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, Political Bureau member and secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, and vice chairman of the SPC, the two sides exchanged views in a comradely manner on the issues of domestic and foreign policies of Laos and the Soviet Union, the issue of bilateral relations, and the current world situation.

The delegations of the SPC of the LPDR highly valued the achievements scored by the Soviet working people in implementing the plan to consolidate and perfect developed socialism outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and emphasized at many subsequent party Central Committee plenary sessions. Special emphasis was placed on the key role of the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace and security of all countries and against the imperialists' scheme of aggression in threatening mankind with the danger of a nuclear holocaust. On behalf of the LPRP leadership, the LPDR, and the entire Lao people, the SPC delegation expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government, and the entire Soviet people for rendering effective and invaluable assistance and support to the LPDR in restoring and developing the national economy and consolidating the international status of the young republic.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation hailed the achievements scored by the Lao people under the leadership of their vanguard unit -- the Marxist-Leninist LPRP -- in transforming socialist society, in consolidating the status of the people's power, and in increasing national defense capabilities. It expressed the conviction that its Lao friends will score new achievements in the tasks of consolidating and enhancing revolutionary fruits to welcome 1985 -- the year in which the 30th anniversary of the LPRP's founding and the 10th anniversary of the LPDR's founding will be celebrated.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation reiterated once again the Soviet Union's unswerving principled line of providing assistance to fraternal Laos and of cooperating with it in building a new society.

The two delegations observed with deep satisfaction that the fraternal friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the LPRP and between the USSR and the LPDR on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism have been developed and have progressed continually. It was emphasized that the meeting between Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, secretary general of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, on 26 June 1984 was very significant to Soviet-Lao relations.

The exchange of views on all international issues testified to the complete unanimity of the two sides on the current world situation. The two sides expressed interest in increasing joint efforts with regard to the foreign policies of the two countries in the future.

The delegations of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the SPC expressed concern on the dangerously worsening international situation because the U.S. Administration and its allies have pursued a policy of militarist adventures aimed at gaining the upper hand militarily over the socialist bloc and subverting and undermining the independence and national sovereignty of other countries so as to coerce them to come under the control of the imperialists.

The LPDR completely supports the unswerving Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, aimed at ending the arms race and preventing nuclear war for the stability and peace of the entire world, which has been vigorously reaffirmed in various statements and speeches made by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the new Soviet peace initiative outlined at the 39th UN General Assembly Session.

The LPDR completely agrees with the retaliatory measures outlined by the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member countries aimed at consolidating their national defense and security.

The delegations of the supreme power organizations of the USSR and the LPDR emphasized the need of countering the aggressive designs of imperialism with the monolithic cohesion of the socialist community and the alliance of all revolutionary forces, democratic forces, and progressive and antiwar forces throughout the world. The two sides stated their unswerving solidarity with the struggle waged by the peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialism, hegemonism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism, and apartheid in order to consolidate their political and economic independence.

Paying special attention to the situation in Asia and the Pacific, the two delegations expressed concern over the fact that the United States and its henchmen are striving to pursue a policy of militarization and sowing seeds of political and military confrontation in Asia. The two sides resolutely condemned the escalation of the U.S. military presence in this region and denounced efforts to build a new anticommunist axis among Washington, Seoul, and Tokyo. The two stressed the need of strengthening and increasing the struggle for peace and security in Asia. The realization of the well-known proposals of the Soviet Union, the MPR, and the three Indochinese countries aimed at normalizing the situation in this part of the world, as well as constructive initiatives such as the proposals of the non-aligned countries for transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, will conform to this principle.

In evaluating the situation in Southeast Asia, the two sides emphasized that the root cause of persisting tensions in this region is the constant interference on the part of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism and their scheme to kindle confrontation between the states in Indochina and the ASEAN countries. The National Assemblies of the USSR and the LPDR are unanimous in their support of an early settlement of the conflicts between the two groupings in this region by means of a constructive dialogue between them on the basis of equality and mutual respect for each other's legitimate interests and without external interference.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation emphasized that the Soviet Union fully supports the foreign policy of peace jointly pursued by the LPDR, the SRV, and the PRK and the constructive steps of the three countries of Indochina toward normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia and transforming this region into a zone of peace, good-neighborly coexistence, and cooperation. The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation hailed the strengthening of the fraternal alliance among Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea, which is an important factor for peace in Southeast Asia in particular and Asia in general.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation voiced its support for the just stand taken by Laos on the question of the illegal occupation of part of Lao territory by the Thai military circles and on checking the repercussions of this question.

The Soviet and Lao national assemblies expressed profound satisfaction at the success of the official friendship visit to the LPDR by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, thus making meaningful contributions to the tasks of further enhancing and strengthening the friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and the LPDR.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet side extended an invitation to the delegation of the SPC and the LPDR to pay an official friendship visit to the USSR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

NONG CHAN REPORTED ABLAZE; FIGHTING CONTINUES

BK260920 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 26 Nov 84 p 32

[Excerpt] The Kampuchean nationalist camp at Nong Chan was ablaze late this morning as nationalist forces fought to regain control from Vietnamese troops, field sources reported.

The fire reportedly began around 11 a.m. -- six hours after fierce fighting erupted between the rival forces. The fighting was continuing at press time.

Quoting initial reports, Col Anuson Kritsanaserani of the Army Secretariat said 10 Thais -- including five civilians and five soldiers -- were wounded as more than 100 artillery shells crashed inside Thailand during the flare-up. Some 2,000 Thai villagers from eight border villages in the area -- Lalontin, Don Raifai, Nong Chan, Khok Sung, Nong Samet, Kut Pu Ang Sila and Non Sung -- fled the fighting to a school at Tambon Nawaeng, located 15 kilometres inside Thailand, as a result of the fighting, field sources said. Speaking to newsmen in Bangkok, Col Anuson said the fighting erupted around 5 a.m. at the major camp of Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF).

As the battle for Nong Chan entered the eighth day, Col Anuson indicated that both sides were stepping up efforts to establish control over the camp. He said Nong Chan camp Commander Chea Chhut had poured more men into the retake attempt as Vietnam displayed strong firepower in a large number of heavy weapons used against nationalist forces.

He said 18 shells had landed since Saturday inside Thai territory between kilometres 47 and 48, close to Kampuchean nationalist positions.

A KPNLF source said Vietnam sent some 300 fresh troops to the Nong Chan area in five trucks spotted on Saturday night. The KPNLF earlier estimated that Hanoi had fielded some 2,500 men in the Nong Chan action. The Nong Chan defenders, with back-up from the KPNLF camp at Nong Samet and Sihanoukists, number about 2,000 men, according to Kampuchean sources. Meanwhile, Col Anuson said Vietnam was moving some troops from Nong Chan to strengthen its forces at Ampil, the KPNLF stronghold further north that is believed to be Hanoi's main target during the present dry season offensive. KPNLF Vice President Gen Dien Del is currently at Ampil, which survived a Vietnamese takeover attempt last April.

Shells Hit Aranyaprathet

BK260356 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] About 19 Vietnamese artillery shells were fired across the Thai-Kampuchean border into a village in the frontier town of Aranyaprathet over the weekend. Thai military sources said the artillery shells landed at Ban Mai Pak Hong but there were no casualties or damage from the incident because villagers sought shelter inside bunkers. Deputy Commander of Burapha [Eastern] Task Force Colonel Chettha Thanacharo said that the situation in Nong Chan was calm on Saturday, but sporadic exchanges of gunfire could be heard.

Meanwhile, in Sura Thani Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek said that the fighting in Nong Chan along the Thai-Kampuchean border was still continuing but it would not affect Thailand. However, he said that the Thai troops were put in full alert in order to cope with the situation.

PRASONG CONDEMNS SRV ATTACK ON NONG CHAN

BK240752 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1030 GMT 23 Nov 84

["Special report": "Thailand Briefs Foreign Diplomats and Refugee Relief Officials on Recent Vietnamese Attack at Nong Chan Refugee Camp"]

[Text] Representatives of 19 donor countries and international relief agencies met Thai officials at the Foreign Ministry today where they were briefed on the recent fighting in Kampuchea which has driven about 18,000 Khmer refugees to seek shelter on the Thai border. The meeting, coarranged by the Foreign Ministry and the National Security Council -- NSC, and also the military, was also attended by delegates from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the representatives from international commission for the Red Cross, and the UN Border Relief Organization -- UNBRO. During the meeting they discussed assistance for Kampuchean refugees who have fled the fighting on the border into Thailand. The international community was asked to condemn Vietnam for its heinous attack against Kampuchean civilian camps.

At a press conference held after the meeting, NSC Chief Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri said Vietnam had employed four battalion troops to attack Nong Chan refugee camp last Sunday but faced hard resistance from the three Khmer factions' forces. The fighting, which continued since Sunday, reportedly nearly came to a halt with only small arms fire between the three Khmer factions and the Vietnamese soldiers. Despite 2,500-3,000 Vietnamese troops, the Khmer resistance forces, with its military capability and high morale, were able to inflict heavy losses on the Vietnamese side during the 4-day fighting, Squadron Leader Prasong said. During the attack, he said, Vietnamese soldiers torched buildings which sheltered about 25,000 Khmer refugees, including schools and hospitals built by the UN relief agencies. The casualties suffered by Khmer refugees are 6 deaths and 62 seriously injured. About 22,000 Khmer refugees from Nong Chan camp were evacuated to emergency camps within Thai territory.

The NSC chief was quoted as saying that Vietnam deployed T-45 tanks and armored vehicles to Ban Yeang Dangkum close to the Thai border but did not use them in the fighting. Vietnam had 3 months earlier deployed additional troops, tanks, and artilleries to areas close to the Thai border in preparation for its plan for this year's major offensives, Squadron Leader Prasong said. Hanoi troops and tanks deployment points to Vietnam's further plan to attack another two Khmer refugee camps, Nong Samet and Boeng Ampil, opposite Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province. The attack, when occurred, will cause an influx of an additional 100,000 Khmer refugees into Thai territory, the NSC chief said. Ampil, which shelters about 50,000 civilians, is the main stronghold of the KPNLF and was attacked by the Vietnamese earlier this year. Squadron Leader Prasong said Vietnam has prepared for this year's dry season offensives about 6 months earlier than those of last year's, as its major attack occurred in November this year instead of in April next year as ever.

Thailand strongly condemns these heinous crimes committed by Vietnamese soldiers against these Kampuchean civilians who were already homeless due to an illegal occupation of Vietnam in Kampuchea, the NSC chief said. Such Vietnamese action, he said, was sharply contrasted with the Vietnamese Government's propaganda overtures for peaceful talks to end the Kampuchean problem. It also reflects Vietnam's real intention to aggravate the Kampuchean situation irrespective of Thailand and world community efforts to find a peaceful comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem, the NSC chief said. Thailand hopes to stay away from any border confrontation with Vietnam, but the country reserves the right to retaliate in case Vietnam violates Thai territory as happened recently on 5 November, when Hanoi troops attacked a Thai border unit within Tahi territory at Ban Ta Waeng, Hua Chet subdistrict, Surin Province. The event caused 18 Thai police deaths and 34 others injured, Squadron Leader Prasong said.

WORLD NOTES SRV THREAT TO AMPIL CAMP

BK241505 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 24 Nov 84 p 36

[Text] Vietnamese troops this morning moved to within artillery range of the Khmer resistance's Ampil camp in preparation for a major attack, as fighting died down at the battle-torn Nong Chan camp, a Thai military source said this morning. The source said the Vietnamese are now 10-15 kilometres northeast of Ampil, a range which he said placed the resistance camp within artillery range. The Vietnamese troops, consisting of two infantry regiments of the 75th Division, had moved in from Ta Mo Kaleh camp.

The Vietnamese had already started transporting personnel and heavy weapons into areas near Ampil camp a few days ago and now seemed to be ready to attack, a Thai security personnel told the WORLD this morning. Ampil, north of Ta Phraya border and with a civilian population of about 25,000 people, was overrun by the Vietnamese last April, causing some ten thousand Kampuchean to spill across the border. The military source predicted that any new Vietnamese attack on Ampil would make the refugee situation worse for Thailand at a time when 20,000 people had already fled into the country from Nong Chan.

It was also reported that another target of the Vietnamese at the beginning of this dry season offensive can be Nong Samet, opposite Thailand's Khok Sung Subdistrict in Ta Phraya and 15 kilometres north of Nong Chan camp. With a large population of 60,000 Kampuchean at Nong Samet, the local military authorities fear that the next battle may swell the number of Kampuchean refugees to some 100,000 people. "We are watching the situation closely," Maj-Gen San Siphon, commander of the Burapha forces aid to a WORLD reporter in Aranyaprathet this morning. Local military authorities said however that the situation along the eastern border was generally quite this morning, adding that the sound of gunfire was last heard from Nong Chan area at about 1 p.m. yesterday.

They noted that Khmer resistance forces are gaining advantage after, for the first time, they coordinated with each other in the counter attack. In the Nong Chan battle front so far, it was observed that forces loyal to Prince Sihanouk had been operating to the south of the camp which is defended by Son Sann's troops while the Khmer Rouge of Khieu Samphan had been fighting on the northern front.

PRC OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON SRV, KAMPUCHEA

BK240220 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Nov 84 p 20

[Text] Noting that Vietnam had not changed "its policy of aggression," visiting Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing yesterday condemned the Vietnamese attack on Kampuchean resistance forces near the Thai border. He made the remarks during a meeting with Foreign Minister ACM Sitthi Sawetsila at the Foreign Ministry last night.

A ministry spokesman said Mr Liu told ACM Sitthi China shared ASEAN's view that Hanoi was acting aggressively, as could be seen, he said, by the recent clashes along its border with China. Mr Liu and ACM Sitthi both praised Sino-Thai relations and also discussed next year's 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

After briefing Mr Liu on the outcome of ASEAN-EC talks in Dublin earlier this month, ACM Sitthi went on to thank China for its role in helping maintain the Kampuchean coalition's seat in the United Nations, and in helping Thailand's effort to win a seat on the UN Security Council.

On Sino-Soviet relations, Mr Liu said there remained stumbling blocks, such as China's preconditions for improving relations: that the Soviet Union withdraw from Afghanistan, recall its forces from the border with China, and influence Vietnam to pull out of Kampuchea.

The eight-man Chinese delegation headed by Mr Liu will call on Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Asa Sarasin, before holding a meeting with Chinese ambassadors to South-east Asian nations. The group will remain in Thailand until November 28.

LAO OFFICIALS SAID TO FLEE TO NAKHON PHANOM

BK241001 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 22 Nov 84 pp 1, 16

[Text] According to our reporter in Nakhon Phanom at 1100 on 21 November four senior Lao officials and their families were being questioned at the 8th Border Patrol Police company in Ban Phaeng District, Nakhon Phanom. The four Lao were: Khounkham Veopadit, minister of state trade enterprises [as published], Monkeo Veopadit, staff director of the Trade Ministry; Sivong Insisiangmai, chief of a Justice Ministry department; Lieulakhon Insisiangmai, deputy chief of a Public Health Ministry division; Vipho Veopadit; Vipho Veopadit; Vikon Veopadit; Koumla Phandanouvong; Keo Phandanouvong; Vichai Phandanouvong; Vilai Phandanouvong; and Bouakham Senghalat.

Khounkham disclosed that he and his colleagues fled Laos because they could not endure pressure from the Lao military. The Lao Government has doubled the tax collected from the people and several officials have been arrested for opposing the tax collection policy. On 14 November Oudon Phonsena, deputy finance minister, was arrested for placing wrong orders for goods. Khounkham said Laos' trade has been in disarray since Thailand announced the devaluation of its currency. Several senior Lao officials have been unable to endure economic hardships and are seeking to flee the country.

Lieutenant Colonel Somchai Suriyasi, commander of the 8th Border Patrol Police company in Nakhon Phanom, disclosed that the U.S. consul in Nakhon Phanom [as published] has contacted his unit and asked to take custody of Khounkham and his colleagues, claiming that Khounkham is an important official of the Lao Government. However, the questioning of Khounkham must be completed first, Somchai said.

PREM REPORTEDLY OPPOSES FOREIGN MILITARY BASES

BK220952 Bangkok MATICHON SUTSAPDA in Thai 11 Nov 84 p 9

[Article: "U.S. Military Bases in Thailand: Another Step for the Cowboy"]

[Excerpts] Although the world's monetary situation has been in an aggravating condition, the political rivalry between the superpowers -- the United States and Soviet Union -- is continuing. They have been using the arms race to increase their bargaining power and have failed to reach any agreement to ban the production of nuclear weapons or to declare nuclear free zones.

A foreign news agency has analyzed the situation in the Philippines and envisaged the possibility of President Marcos' government's falling, which would affect the presence of the U.S. military bases in that country. It anticipated that the United States might seek negotiations with the Thai Government to ask for its permission to use military bases in Thailand once again.

A source in the Foreign Ministry revealed that the United States has a keen desire to use military bases in Thailand. It has held several rounds of talks with the Thai leadership on this matter. However, Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon does not like the idea because he does not want his country to get any more deeply involved with the United States.

The source said: "President Reagan's policy is characterized by placing of military in front of political moves, which is his personal 'cowboy' character. But the world's political situation is not conducive to such a policy. Politics at present is a very delicate matter. The United States sent Abramowitz here to study realities and gather attitudes and opinions from the Thai side."

However, the United States must also consider the reactions of China and Japan. As a matter of face, China will not be very happy about the presence of U.S. military bases in Thailand because it is a tantamount to its being geographically encircled, although the two countries see eye to eye.

As for the Thai Government, Gen Prem reportedly does not want the United States to build any base in Thailand because he prefers his country to be independent rather than tied to any foreign country. Although President Reagan is not satisfied with such an attitude, Gen Prem has managed to obtain considerable credit from the United States because of his capability to keep his government stable and serve U.S. interests to a certain degree.

A military source said that if the United States finds that the presence of its military bases in Thailand is a must, it will have to replace Gen Prem Tinsulanon with some other military figure who is more decisive and prefers a military to a political way of working by using the sale of the F-16 fighters, weapons, and war materiel as well as other inerests to put pressure on Thailand. He added: "Military officers such as General Athit or Lieutenant General Phichit Kunlawanit are quite eligible." This matter depends on how the situation in the future will turn out.

MINISTER MEETS PRC ACADEMY OF SCIENCES GROUP

BK210829 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Yesterday morning Professor Sun Honglie, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and party who are visiting Thailand to study ways for scientific cooperation between China and Thailand, called on Science, Technology, and Energy Minister Damrong Latthaphiphat. During the conversation Damrong congratulated China's successful application of science and technology in economic and social development and national defense, as well as rapid transformation of China from a developing country to a modern industrialized country. The Chinese team is the first group of Chinese Academy of Sciences officials to visit Thailand. The team will be in Thailand for 8 days.

BRIEFS

TRADE TARGET WITH PRC -- Thailand and China have set a target of \$400 million in bilateral trade for next year. China also promised to fulfill the target for import of Thai goods this year. Director General of the Foreign Trade Department Danai Dulalampha said Thailand has yet to ship 47,000 tons of rice to China under this year's agreement out of 100,000 tons concluded earlier. He said Thailand also proposed to export 45,000 tons of green mung beans, up from (?40,000) tons this year. There are indications that China will accept the proposal. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia English 1030 GMT 22 Nov 84 BK]

RECENT CLASHES ALONG PRC BORDER REPORTED

BK251426 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] The situation along the border of Ha Tuyen Province from 15 to 25 November became very tense due to the hostile attitude, and landgrabbing and sabotage schemes of the reactionary Chinese authorities against our country and people. They cooked up familiar slanderous allegations that Vietnamese troops often shelled the area of (Lao Can) in Ma Li Pho District, Yunnan Province, in an attempt to cover up their sinister acts and crimes. Recently, they massed more than seven divisions near the border opposite Dong Van, Vi Xuyen, and Yen Minh districts of Ha Tuyen in the hope of grabbing our territory in this area.

Meanwhile, in recent days, Chinese troops fired more than 7,300 130-mm and 160-mm artillery shells at heights and groups of heights 233, 1508, and 772 in Vi Xuyen District and neighboring hamlets to provide cover for many infantry detachments to intrude into, attack and carry out armed reconnaissance in the area, killing and wounding many civilians in La Ngat, Lung Bo, and Phi Han hamlets and setting ablaze or destroying many houses and the property of the local people.

More serious still, on 19 and 20 November, the Chinese fired as many as 5,000 heavy artillery shells into populated areas in Vi Xuyen District. During the same period, they also sent many infantry detachments to intrude into Quang Ba and Yen Minh districts, and to fire at farmers who were harvesting their crops. Upholding their vigilance, the armed forces and people of these localities have duly punished the aggressors, smashed all their acts, and forced them to flee back to the other side of the border.

These criminal acts further exposed the cunning and deceitful trick of their crying stop theft of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists. The commission investigating the aggressive war crimes of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists severely condemns and denounces the barbaric crimes and slanderous allegations of the Beijing authorities before the people of the world and of the country. The commission is determined to frustrate all their sinister schemes of aggression and sabotage against our country.

Populated Areas Shelled

OW231627 Hanoi VNA in English 1609 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 23 -- Chinese troops have since Nov. 17 intensified their shellings of populated areas in Vi Xuyen district, Ha Tuyen Province on Vietnam's northern border. On Nov 19 and 20 alone, as many as 5,000 rounds of heavy guns and mortars hit these areas. China has also transported more infantry and artillery forces together with many war means to areas opposite Ha Tuyen and Lang Son Province of Vietnam. Also in the past week, many groups of Chinese commandoes and Army scouts penetrated deep into Vietnam for sabotage, espionage, kidnapping and assassinations.

CHINESE OFFICIAL'S VISIT TO BANGKOK NOTED

BK250706 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Assistant to Chinese Foreign Minister, Liu Shuqing, arrived in Bangkok on Friday for what they call coordinating policy on Kampuchea. Earlier, the supreme commander of the Thai Army, General Athit Kamlang-ek, visited Washington to discuss with the United States on many bilateral and multilateral problems, including the situation in Kampuchea.

While causing tension at the three borders of the Indochinese countries, Beijing, Bangkok, and Washington also launch a slander campaign on Vietnam's military activities at the Sino-Vietnamese and Thai-Kampuchean borders. The fact is that since 17 November, Chinese troops have conducted repeated shellings on many populated areas in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province, of Vietnam. At the Thai-Lao border, Thai troops have not yet withdrawn from the three Lao hamlets and continue to commit more crimes against the local people.

At the Thai-Kampuchean border last week, Thai troops conducted more than 640 armed provocations against the PRK. The Kampuchean armed forces, with the assistance of Vietnamese Army volunteers, tracked down the Khmer reactionary bandits at Nong Chan base, western Kampuchea. This is only a normal activity to defend the peaceful life of the people; it is similar to the acts taken by Thailand and other ASEAN countries to repress Maoist rebel troops operating in their countries. The slanderous allegations of China, Thailand, and the United States cannot cover up the truth that they themselves are fanning out the flame of conflict and war against the three Indochinese countries.

DOLGIKH-LED USSR DELEGATION STOPS IN HANOI

OW221544 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Nov. 22 -- The delegation of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet led by V.I. Dolgikh, alternate Political Bureau member and secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, stopped over here today on the way back from its official friendship visits to Kampuchea and Laos. It was greeted and farewelled at Hanoi's International Airport by Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-president and secretary general of the State Council; Hoang Tung, secretary of the party General Committee; Le Trang, acting chief of the Office of the National Assembly and the State Council; Vo Van Sung, assistant to the foreign minister; and others.

Present on this occasion were Ambassador B.N. Chaplin and staff members of the Soviet Embassy here. The delegation visited the Lao People's Democratic Republic from Nov. 17-20 and the People's Republic of Kampuchea from Nov. 20-22.

LE DUAN CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON REELECTION

OW240801 Hanoi VNA in English 0739 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 24 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, today sent the following message to his Romanian counterpart, Nicolae Ceausescu:

"On the occasion of your re-election as general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, on behalf of the Communist Party of Vietnam and in my own name, I would like to extend to you my warmest congratulations. May you enjoy the best of health to fulfil your lofty mission".

OFFICIALS ATTEND MONGOLIAN ANNIVERSARY MEETING

BK250134 Hanoi VNA in English 1612 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 24 -- A meeting was held at the municipal theatre here this evening by the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee (V.F.F.C.C.), the Vietnam Committee For Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples (V.C.S.F.O.P.) and the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association (V.M.F.A.) in honour of the 60th anniversary of the founding of Mongolia.

On the presidium of the meeting were Dong Si Nguyen, alternate Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hoang Tung, secretary of the party C.C.; Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the party C.C., vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Vietnam section of the Vietnam-Mongolia Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Presidium of the VCSFOP; Nguyen Canh Dinh, alternate member of the party C.C. and minister of water conservancy; Nguyen Van Tien, presidium member and secretary general of the V.F.F.C.C.; Le Qui Duynh, vice president of the V.M.F.A; Tran Kiem Ly, standing member of the V.M.F.A. Mongolian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Vietnam Rabdangiyn Gunsen also was on the presidium.

Addressing the meeting, Minister Nguyen Canh Dinh said that the Vietnamese people highly valued and fully support Mongolia's efforts to defend peace and security in Asia and elsewhere in the world. He expressed the Vietnamese people's thanks to the Mongolian party, government and people for their profound sentiments and valuable support and assistance to Vietnam's just struggle in the past and at present. He said the Vietnam people are greatly elated at the new development of the relations between the two countries and are determined to further promote the friendship between the two peoples.

After recalling the achievements recorded by the Mongolian people in national construction and defence over the past 60 years, the Mongolian ambassador exalted the friendship between the Vietnamese and Mongolian people. He reaffirmed Mongolia's unflagging support for the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against imperialism and other international reactionary forces in defence of their national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. He noted with satisfaction that the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the two countries have constantly been developed, especially through the recent visit to Mongolia by a Vietnamese party and state delegation led by President Truong Chinh.

HANOI CITY RECOVERS ILLEGAL WEAPONS, EXPLOSIVES

OW231445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] An AN NINH THU TO [CAPITAL'S SECURITY] report by Comrade Tran Duc says that, in implementation of the resolution of the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee on strengthening the management of weapons and explosives to ensure public order and security, protect people's lives, safeguard socialist property, and enhance combat readiness, all Hanoi's precincts, districts, cities, factories, organs, enterprises, and schools have provided related guidance in various forms and taken concrete measures.

By 21 November, good results had been registered in recovering weapons either kept behind the time limit, or illegally used. Persons involved were cadre retirees or demobilized troops, who had been in combat, and who had kept their weapons as souvenirs, or who had been authorized to use them in the performance of their tasks. Many have voluntarily turned them over to public security agencies. Kai Ba Trung Precinct, with the largest recovery of weapons and explosives, including 5 sidearms, 18 rifles, grenades, bayonets, mines, and so forth, was commended by the municipal public security service.

COMMENTARY VIEWS NEW SRV OFFENSIVE IN KAMPUCHEA

BK231220 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Since its invasion of Kampuchea 6 years ago, Vietnam has always launched its offensive against the Kampuchean guerrillas during the dry season, just as the French did in the first Indochinese war and the Americans did in the second. The current Vietnamese offensive, which managed to capture the Nong Chan Camp on Tuesday, is the first one they have launched during this year's dry season. The Nong Chan Camp, one of the biggest bases belonging to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF], led by Son Sann, gave stiff resistance to the offensive.

During its 5-year military occupation of Kampuchea, the target of the dry season offensive has always been the Khmer Rouge bases commanded by Khieu Samphan, who has received Chinese military aid since the beginning of the conflict. Indeed, during these 5 years only the Khmer Rouge have been considered genuine armed resistance forces by Vietnam and the PRC. However, the Khmer Rouge forces have never received world sympathy because during the Pol Pot reign they massacred the Kampuchean people after they had successfully taken control of the country. For this reason, Vietnam is actually pleased with the presence of the Khmer Rouge during this current third Indochinese war to ensure a positive world opinion for its military occupation of Kampuchea. If the Khmer Rouge were the only resistance force in Kampuchea, the world would gradually approve the Vietnamese invasion of 6 year ago.

However, since the establishment of a Kampuchean Coalition Government under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk, the situation has changed. Politically speaking, the establishment of the Coalition Government has made the UN General Assembly consistently blame Vietnam's actions in Kampuchea and brand them as violations of the UN Charter, while militarily speaking, the Coalition Government has brought about new resistance forces besides the Khmer Rouge. They are the KPNLF led by Son Sann and the Moulinaka forces led by Prince Sihanouk, and they are already recognized not only by the PRC, but also by Vietnam. The fact that Vietnam attacked the KPNLF base during its dry season offensive this year instead of the Khmer Rouge bases constitutes Hanoi's recognition of the establishment of the new resistance forces.

OFFICIAL ON TRADE WITH EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

BK211015 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] The main obstacle facing Indonesia in efforts to promote its trade socialist countries in Eastern Europe is because of the lack of information and the improper knowledge concerning the foreign trade policy, including the payment regulation system. This revelation was stated by Director General of Foreign Trade Susilo Sardadi at the opening of a trade seminar between Indonesia and East European countries in Jakarta on Tuesday. Susilo Sardadi said the socialist countries in Eastern Europe constituted a very potential market for Indonesia export commodities. For this reason, Indonesia should know the trade system in order to be able to promote its trade with East European countries. The seminar is aimed at promoting economic and trade relations between Indonesia and the socialist countries and Eastern Europe.

Meanwhile, the Soviet ambassador to Indonesia, Stanislav Semivolos, told newsmen that the seminar is very important in the efforts to promote economic and trade relations between Indonesia and socialist countries in Eastern Europe. The ambassador also described the prospects of Indonesian trade with the socialist countries as very bright.

TV SHOWS MARCOS SIGNING BUDGET AT MALACANANG

OW261147 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 26 Nov 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The 1985 general appropriations act earmarked [as heard] a 58.329 billion pesos budget has been signed into law at simple rites at Malacanang, and Joel Barotilla has the story:

[Begin Barotilla report over video recording] It was the first time that the president met with his Cabinet ministers and Batasan members after he was advised by his doctors to stay in seclusion due to his respiratory ailment. The president looked physically healthy except for his voice which is being affected by his sickness. [Video shows Marcos seated surrounded by officials among whom is Imelda Marcos; camera cuts to show pen moving over document, Marcos raising arm in gesture to applauding onlookers]

In signing the measure, the president underscored the importance of the budget to the national effort to ensure the economic well-being of the country. He said the 1985 outlay was reduced to an amount much lower than last year's budget to stress the government's self-reliance policy. Next year's budget, however, adequately supports all programs and projects of the government which it will undertake in the national, regional, and local levels. Thus the combined economic and social services sectors received the biggest share of the budget totaling 38.1 billion pesos, or 56.6 percent.

In his budget message, the president said the objective is to rely more on our collective efforts and industries, explore better uses for raw materials derived from our soil, and develop our capabilities as befits our national traits and culture. [end recording]

Among those present at the signing of the budget bill were Information Minister Gregorio Cendana; Food Minister Jesus Tanchanco; Transportation Minister Jose Dans; MP's Arturo Pacificador, Jolly Benitez, Mercedes Theodoro, Constantino Navarro, (Edith Rabat); NEDA [National Economic and Development Authority] Director General Jose Valdepenas [name as heard], Ambassador Alejandro Melchior; and other ranking officials.

Marcos' State of Health 'Stable'

HK260021 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] The president's state of health remains stable, according to a medical bulletin issued yesterday [25 November] by Dr Eduardo Jamora, attending physician of the president. However, Dr Jamora explained that by aerosol treatment the president was being given medicines by inhalation so that the bronchial tubes will open up and secretions can come out better.

ARMY SPOKESMAN DENIES TROOP BUILDUP IN MANILA

OW240507 Tokyo KYODO in English 0500 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Manila, Nov. 24 KYODO -- A Philippine Army spokesman denied that tanks, armoured vehicles and troops were recently deployed in Manila, contrary to a report in the opposition newspaper MALAYA (FREE PRESS) on Saturday.

The MALAYA report, quoting an unnamed source close to the military, said that the tanks and Army troops were under Army commanding Major General Josephus Ramas and that Acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos could not order the tanks and troops back to the provinces.

Colonel Mateo Bawagan, Philippine Army civil relations officer, told KYODO Saturday that no such deployment took place and that Ramos could do something about any deployment of troops or military equipment as acting chief of staff.

Colonel Bawagan was speaking for Major General Ramas who was in a "prayer meeting" and could not be reached directly for comment. The Army spokesman said that whoever was the source of the MALAYA story "tried to divide the Armed Forces" and show that "a rift exists within the Armed Forces."

Ramos became acting chief of staff when General Fabian Ver went on a leave of absence in October after being named as one of 26 men indictable for the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino. The MALAYA report said Major General Ramas is well known supporter of General Ver and a protege of Imelda Marcos, wife of President Ferdinand Marcos.

Military officials, including the acting chief of staff, have consistently denied the widespread belief in Manila that military loyalties are divided between those who support professional and career officers, represented by Ramos, and those who support "political" officers close to the president, represented by General Ver.

CPP-NPA 'STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE' PLAN REVEALED

HK260149 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 25 Nov 84 pp 1,6

[Text] Captured documents reveal a plan of the Communist Party [CPP] and New People's Army in Western Visays to unleash a "strategic" offensive between now and 1986 which will culminate in the establishment of a provisional revolutionary government.

The revolutionary government, top officers of the Regional Unified Command [RUC] in Iloilo City told acting Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos last Thursday, is only the prelude to a sidespread revolutionary situation.

Brig. Gen. Isidoro de Guzman, RUC 6 commander, reported in the briefing that the Viscom, or Visayas Committee of the CPP-NPA, is intensifying its propaganda and terroristic activities, and strengthening its organizational and financial position. Taking advantage of the social and economic problems bearing down on the region, he said, the movement has gained considerable mass-based support, and the support even of nontraditional sectors like professionals, landlords and businessmen, who are among its biggest sources of funds.

The assessment was that unless the government contain the "alarming threat" in the Western Visayas, its counter-insurgency campaign there would be an exercise in futility. As a result of its foothold in the region, the communist movements' hardcore members manufactured during the last nine months 223 violent incidents in the five provinces (Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Iloilo and Negros Occidental), one subprovince (Guimaras) and eight cities (Iloilo, Roxas, Bacolod, Bago, Cadiz, La Carlota, San Carlos and Silay).

Among those incidents were 65 killings by execution, 23 ambushes, eight encounters with government troopers, and six raids on baranggay, towns and military camps. The toll was 82 soldiers and policemen, and 60 civilians killed, and 52 men in uniform and many more civilians wounded. The government lost equipment and firearms worth half a million pesos.

Yesterday, Ramos urged all military commanders in the field, particularly those in the typhoon-ravaged areas, to maintain a high state of alertness against terrorist attacks that could worsen the economic plight of the people.

Ramos sounded the call during an inspection trip to RUC 6 and 8, covering Western and Eastern Visayas, where he checked on the performance of soldiers assigned to relief and rehabilitation operations there. "The enemy does not have any conscience and will take advantage of the situation despite the calamity that struck Eastern and Western Visayas," Ramos said.

Ramos also visited Dipolog City and conferred with Maj. Gen. Delfin Castro, Southern Command and Regional Unified Command 9 commander, on the situation in the Zamboanga peninsula where terrorists of the New People's Army and the Moro National Liberation Front have attacked government posts during the past few weeks.

The meeting was also attended by church leaders, provincial and municipal officials and members of the local police.

RAMOS ORDERS ARMY UNITY AGAINST DISSIDENTS

HK240504 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Acting Armed Forces Chief Fidel Ramos today ordered military commanders to take a more united and vigilant stand against the incursion of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and its military arm, the New People's Army. Ramos ordered an intensified campaign against the CPP-NPA following reports of increasing dissident activities in the Negros provinces, Zamboanga del Norte, the Samar provinces, and Leyte. The acting Armed Forces chief, who made a flying visit to central Visayas, Tacloban, and Zamboanga del Norte, was told by military commanders of the stepped up terroristic activities, agitation, and propaganda of the CPP-NPA. Gen. Ramos called on the military commanders to remain united in fighting the forces that aim to destabilize the government.

ENRILE SAYS CP OUT TO INFILTRATE OPPOSITION

OW231315 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 23 Nov 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines is out to infiltrate opposition groups. This intelligence report was declassified and aired in public during a speech of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile last night before the Makati Kagitingan Lions.

According to Enrile, the communist infiltration of a political opposition is part of a systematic bid to cause a derangement, as Enrile put it, in the country's democratic process. The defense chief said the communists are worried that the emergence of a credible political opposition might preempt their bid for a violent revolution.

MILITARY LEADERS REPORT REBEL BUILD-UP

HK250601 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] There are intensified rebel activities in the countryside and bids to infiltrate the various sectors of society. This was disclosed by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, and other top military field commanders. They pointed to the renewed threat posed by the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and its military arm, the New People's Army. Declassified intelligence reports, Enrile said, show a steady build-up of the dissident movement's manpower, armed strength, and mass base in the countryside. He said presently the CPP-NAP hierarchy is preoccupied in recruiting and propaganda work to advance their cause.

ENRILE DISCLOSES COUNTERINSURGENCY PLAN

HK240023 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday [23 November] disclosed a four-point government counterinsurgency plan to check communist efforts from attaining the stage of strategic stalemate. By strategic stalemate, it means the military strength of the Communist Party of the Philippines is comparable to the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

Enrile revealed the counterplan of the government in a speech before members of the Manila Bay Breakfast Club. The points are: The government will continue to upgrade the moral, professional, and physical capabilities of the government and police forces, to combat insurgency; the dissident movement will be denied of its long-term access or sanctuary in any territory of the country; to broaden government efforts to gather the assistance and support of all sectors and institutions in its counterinsurgency drive; and intensify intelligence work to check subversive infiltration of legitimate political institutions at all levels of society.

POLICE CHIEF HELD HOSTAGE IN SHOOT-OUT

HK260037 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Four people were killed in a gun battle yesterday [25 November] between the military and some 30 heavily-armed men holed up in a house of a suspect in the Climaco murder in Zamboanga City. The fatalities included a marine soldier, a woman military nurse, and two civilians. Eighteen others were reported wounded. Zamboanga Metropolitan District Constabulary Commander Lieutenant Colonel Jesus Guerson was taken hostage last night by the armed men when he tried to negotiate with them following the initial exchange of fire.

Those killed were lady military nurse Lieutenant (Norlin Santos), Sergeant (Reno Ferolina) and bystanders (Rosendo Benavudos) and (Pingi Rafael), who were caught in the crossfire. The gun battle began when the military swooped down on the compound of the family of Rizal Ali on Governor Alvares Street. The house was believed to have a well-stocked armory. The soldiers were fired upon as they entered the compound.

Meanwhile Southern Command Chief Major General Delfin Castro last night said unless the armed men inside the house will leave the area without their guns, government troops will continue cordoning the area. As of 2130 last night, the armed men, under patrolman Rizal Ali, were holding Lieutenant Colonel Jesus Guerson hostage. Gen Castro said government troopers were conducting a zoning operation in the area where Major Cesar Climaco was killed when the armed groups fired at the soldiers. The ensuing gun battle started at about 1245 and temporarily ended at 1510.

Colonel Guerson, who tried to negotiate with the Ali group, was held captive at gunpoint when he got into the Ali housing compound. Gen Castro said Ali demands that they be allowed to leave the area with their firearms and children on a truck, after which they will surrender to a certain Colonel (Hadulla) of the 9th PCINP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Regional Command in the city. Gen Castro said this demand is untenable and speaks of anarchy among some of the men in uniform.

Attackers Surrender

HK261202 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] The heavily armed men who attacked the Philippine Marines yesterday [words indistinct] at Zamboang City surrendered this morning to PC [Philippine Constabulary] authorities.

The surrender followed hours of intense negotiations between the gunmen and military authorities. This was gathered today in a telephone call to Region 9 headquarters in Zamboanga City by constabulary operating center [word indistinct] at Camp Crame. Added details from Jun Francisco:

[Begin recording] At 1015 this morning the announcement said Lieutenant Colonel Jesus Guerson, Zamboanga City Metrodiscom [Metropolitan District Command] commander who was earlier taken as hostage by a group [words indistinct] together with the children (holed) at the residence of Police Lieutenant Ali, was safely evacuated and is now at Recom [Regional Command] 9 headquarters in Zamboanga City. Recom 9 commander Colonel Carlos Aguilar reported to PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-integrated National Police] chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos that 10 of the firearms of Ali's group were collected and are now being inventoried by the Zamboanga Metrodiscom with representatives from Recom 9. [Passage indistinct] of Chairman (Sali Wali), Governor (Loong), Mayor Abubakar, Zamboanga Vice Mayor [name indistinct], and Colonel Romeo Resina, deputy Recom 9 commander.

The situation now in Zamboanga City, Colonel Aguilar reported, is now back to normal. [end recording]

U.S. MEDICAL MISSIONARIES KIDNAPPED BY MNLF GROUP

NC241236 Paris AFP in English 1144 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Zamboanga, Philippines, Nov 24 (AFP) -- Persons suspected of membership in a Moslem separatist group have kidnapped two U.S. medical missionaries and two Filipinos for a 500,000-peso (25,000-dollar) ransom, military officials here said today.

The kidnappers reportedly threatened to kill the victims if their ransom demand was not met in 15 days.

The doctors, identified as John Ravinov and Germuth Herbs of the inter-denominational missionary medical ambassadors based in California, were abducted Monday from a bus bound for Jolo, capital of Sulu Province near here, the officials added.

An armed group led by a person identified as "Commander Yusop Jikiri" stopped the bus and took the doctors and their two Filipino companions to a hilly area, a report from Sulu police received at the military headquarters here said.

Armed bands belonging to the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) have been known to kidnap foreigners and Filipinos for ransom since the Moslem separatist movement started in Mindanao Island in the early 1970s.

Kidnappers Demand Ransom

OW241421 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 24 Nov 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The armed men who kidnapped two American doctors in Sulu last Monday today demanded a half a million pesos as ransom for their release, and that of two guides.

The armed men, headed by a certain Commander (Sabdal as-Sarulah), also threatened to kill their captives if the ransom money is not given to them within 15 days. The kidnapped American doctors were identified as John Ravinov and Germuch Herbs, and their Filipino guides were (Johnny Senihay) and (Roger Garingan). The doctors belong to the missionary medical ambassadors in Zamboanga City, a subsidiary of the international Denominational Missionary Group, based in California.

Sulu Officials Asked to Help

HK261220 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System on English 1100 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Acting AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos today ordered that maximum efforts be exerted to recover safely the two American missionaries who are being held captive by MNLF rebels. Ramos issued the order to Southern Command chief Major General Delfin Castro and PC [Philippine Constabulary] Colonel Alejandro Espiritu, provincial commander of Sulu. Again Jun Francisco reports:

[Begin recording] General Ramos, in a telegram to Sulu Governor (Tufai Loong) and Sulu Sultan Gemalel Kiran, requested more assistance in convincing the rebels to release the missionaries. Initial reports disclose that the group of Commander (Sabtar Asanda) abducted John Ravinov and Germuch Herbs from the missionaries' headquarters, killing their two Filipino guides in the process to prove [words indistinct] demanding 500,000 pesos for their release. With the help of two Sulu officials, Ramos expressed hopes that the unfortunate incident will soon be resolved. The acting AFP chief of staff has also written U.S. Ambassador Stephen Bosworth to keep him abreast of the latest developments and give assurances that the military will exert all its available resources in securing the release of the missionaries. [end recording]

VIRATA INTERVIEWED ON IMF NEGOTIATIONS

HK250238 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 25 Nov 84 p 3

[Interview with Philippines Prime Minister Cesar Virata by HONG KONG STANDARD reporter Mary Ann Benitez]

[Text] The prime minister of the Philippines, Mr Cesar Virata, is currently doing some tough talking he termed "a road show" -- convincing some 483 foreign creditor banks, including sovereign states, to take part in the US\$10 billion financial package to rescue the bankrupt Philippine economy.

But the talking will not be over when the package is formally approved within the year.

The Philippine Government expects to face tough opposition to new tax measures designed to raise revenue and satisfy the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

New taxes announced last August have already met with protests and demonstrations by Filipinos who have been suffering from the worst economic recession since World War II.

In an interview with the STANDARD yesterday, Virata said: "The problem is we have to implement these things to show that we are serious about tackling our troubles. I don't think we can play games with the international community by saying we will do it later. "That is not the way to approach the problem because what they want is a safety net, a programme that will assure them of an improving situation. Therefore, the action must come from the government first," he said.

Virata is currently holding talks with groups of creditor banks in capital cities. He went to Tokyo on November 5. He arrived in Hong Kong on Thursday night for another bankers' meeting. He flew to Frankfurt, West Germany, last night for talks which begin tomorrow. He goes to London on Tuesday.

What Virata, who is also the country's finance minister, is doing is ask 483 banks to take part in the rescue package which was approved by the IMF in a memorandum last week.

The \$10 billion rescue package includes rescheduling \$5.75 billion in debts, \$925 million in new money and \$3 billion in trade financing. The new money is for a nine-year term, the restructured debt scheme is for 10 years and the trade facility is for 2 1/2 years.

The Philippines needs some 90 percent commitment of the \$925 million in new loans so that formal approval from the IMF Executive Board will be forthcoming. The board is scheduled to discuss the Philippine package on December 14. "We are approaching them in groups in the various capital centres and we have this so-called road show," Virata said.

Apart from the prime minister, the governor of the Central Bank, Mr Jose Fernandez, will go to San Francisco, Chicago and Toronto before joining Virata in New York on Thursday.

Virata admitted that many of his countrymen would find the IMF terms hard to swallow. The IMF package calls for a funding programme to reduce the country's external imbalances to finance its needs. The measures include reducing budget deficits and a tight monetary policy.

Reducing budget deficits (projected at one per cent of GNP by next year) would mean more revenue-raising measures through taxes and charges and removal of tax exemptions. The government unveiled new tax measures last August. It raised taxes on overseas travel (now P [pesos]3,000) and on road users (from P1,000 to P4,000). Both moves were met with howls of protest and street demonstrations.

He said the IMF believed that revenues should be raised because the Philippines was the fifth lowest in terms of revenue output among developing countries. "As far as the programme of adjustment is concerned, the main issue is how to raise revenue because they believe the Philippines needs more revenue rather than a cut in expenditure. That is one of the major adjustments. We have always avoided taxes through legislation," he said.

Virata said he was aware of how strong the opposition would be for more taxes but the measure had been long overdue. The problem, he said, was that politicians did not like to impose taxes after an election year. "We just had too much of a series of elections without making any leeway for the introduction of revenue measures. The only thing we have been able to do was to raise taxes on cigarettes and liquor and that's not enough," he said.

Virata added that public expenditure at present was not growing in relation to inflation, which was running at 46 percent. "There have been real cuts. In addition we are programming a much tighter budget deficit of one per cent of GNP," he said.

Virata also said he was confident that most of the creditor banks would go along with the IMF memorandum. He said they had made a request for the banks to send in their replies starting at the end of this month. They would then know by the first week of December how much had been pledged. They will proceed to the Paris Club on December 17 after the IMF board approval. This is for restructuring old debts. If all goes according to schedule, he said, the trade facility of \$3 billion will be available immediately after the end of January next year.

The first instalment of the IMF credit of \$85 million special drawing rights will be made available as soon as the letter of intent from the Philippines is approved by the IMF Executive Board. In the meantime, he said the Philippine Government had obtained \$80 million in bridging loans from Japan, the US and Korea. The banks with which he has had discussions so far have raised "technical questions" which should have asked by the 12-bank advisory committee, he said.

If smaller banks do not take part in the rescue plan, he said the Philippines would appeal to them but it would be up to the advisory committee to decide whether to pick up these small contributions.

He called on Filipinos to raise the production of food which had still to be imported. The country could also consider exporting traditional products. "We expected we will reach a cross-over point next year when exports will exceed imports. Hopefully, with the current measures to boost exports and, at the same time, limit imports, we will have another cross-over point. That is very significant because it had been our objective for a long, long time, and we have not been able to achieve it," Virate said.

PROGRAM LAUNCHED TO BOOST FOOD PRODUCTION

OW231313 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 23 Nov 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The government is developing a special credit contingency program for farmers to intensify food production. The plan aims to relieve the agricultural industry of its single biggest problem, namely, inadequacy of credit. Under the plan, the government will utilize World Bank funds as a credit line at 15 to 20 percent interest.

Meanwhile, Agriculture and Food Minister Salvador Escudero held a meeting today to explain the intensified food production program. Jose Carlos has the details.

[Begin recording] Agricultural officials today finalized the mechanics for the implementation of a reintensified, Masagan 99, program next month. This program will be financed at a cost of 450 million pesos.

Agriculture Minister Salvador Escudero III presided over the meeting attended by regional directors, program officers, representatives of farmers organizations, and grain producers. The meeting was held at the agricultural minister's office in Quezon City.

Escudero said the reintensified program is being launched in the face of a possible shortage of palay as a result of the devastation caused by the recent typhoons. According to Escudero, the program should replenish and complement the current rice supply in the country. He called on farmers, traders, and government officials to cooperate with each other to make the program successful. Among other things, the reintensified, Masagan 99 program aims to increase the annual harvest from 33 to 37 million metric tons of rice starting next year.

Today's meeting followed the decision of the government to import some 150,000 [as heard] metric tons of rice from China and Indonesia to maintain a steady supply of rice in the country. For KBS news, Jose Carlos. [end recording]

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